ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,058—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1894.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, South n. and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette," Steam Pre[ss]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
P.&O. BALLAARAT	1748	900	T. S. Angus	13th Jan.
† SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. Worcester	20th ,,
P.&O. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
†* SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. Worcester	17th ,,
P.&O. ROME	5515	1200	A. H. Daniell	24th ,,
†* GANGES	4326	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
P.&O. CARTHAGE	5015	1600	M. de Horne	10th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. Worcester	17th ,,
P.&O. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
†* GANGES	4326	800	G. Atkinson	31st ,,
P.&O. OCEANA	6302	1500	R. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weichell	14th ,,
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
†* ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	28th ,,
P.&O. HIMALAYA	8898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. Weichell	12th ,,
P.&O. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th ,,

The Steamers marked P.&O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

10th Jan. 24th an.
7th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2th November, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Feb.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Merra	4,351	350	9th Jan., 1894
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th Feb.

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 576
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig.	4,409	350	21st Jan. 94.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
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Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 31, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 11th Jan., 8th Feb., and 8th March, 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 19th January, 1894.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 23, 1893.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	January 10.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
EGYPT	3,260	S. Abney	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	May 3.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 3, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
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FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 10th January, 1894, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 14th January, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 14th January, at 8 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 1,797 tons, on the 11th January, 1894, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 18th January, 1894, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th January, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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C. HIRSCH.

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C. HIRSCH.

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(CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.)

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Suites of Rooms exposed to the refreshing and health-giving Westerly Breezes, and commanding the most picturesque aspect of the Hills and Valleys.
Particulars may be ascertained either from the MANAGER there, or from the MANAGER, Cumballa Hotel, Bombay

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LATEST ADDITIONS.

SUITABLE FOR HALLS, LIBRARIES, OFFICES, SCHOOLS.

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Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, made to our special order and design	Rs. 45, Rs. 85, and 95
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, with self-acting Calendar on a second dial of 10 inches	110
Winding Weekly, Lever Clocks, Octagonal	28

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		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
AMONTILLADO—			
Very Old and Choice	Per Doz.	46 0	51 12
MANZANILLA—			
A Perfect "San Lucar" Wine	,,	33 0	37 0
GOLDEN SHERRY—			
A Rich Nutty-Flavoured Dessert Wine	,,	34 0	38 0
VINO DE PASTO—			
A Good Generous Dinner Wine	,,	27 8	31 0
PALE DINNER SHERRY—			
An Excellent Light Wine for General Use	,,	25 0	28 0
LIGHT SHERRY—			
A Pure Light Wine of Good Quality	,,	17 0	19 0

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ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

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Equal to the Best, and better than all the Rest. TRY IT!!

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M. M. DENEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.

A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, especially adapted for Cup use. Rs. 33-0 per doz. Bottles.

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HAS JUST OBTAINED PRIZE MEDAL CHICAGO EXHIBITION,
GUARANTEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT FOR ALL TIME,
IS THE VERY FINEST OF GERMAN BEER.

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Cash Discount 10 per cent.

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Come weal or woe, one thing I know,
For me the days are Sunny,
If my old PIPE is filled quite tight
With OGDEN'S FRUIT and HONEY
This famous TOBACCO is now procurable at every Store
THROUGHOUT INDIA and the EAST,
and is Packed in
HERMETICALLY SEALED TINS,
which Preserves it in BEAUTIFUL CONDITION.

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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

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PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
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ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.

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ORIGINAL
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Six Millions Cigarettes per month are being supplied throughout the world to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.

Six convictions have been obtained against spurious imitations.

ASK FOR THE
Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

				Rs. a.
Non Plus Ultra	No. 1	Large per	100 ...	5 12
Do.	,, 2	Medium ,,	...	5 0
Superfine	,, C	Largest ,,	...	5 8
Do.	,, 4	Large ,,	...	4 12
Do.	,, 5	Medium ,,	...	4 0
Extra fine	,, 8	Large ,,	...	4 0
Do.	,, 10	Medium ,,	...	2 12

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THE ONLY
ORIGINAL BRANDS
AS SMOKED
THROUGHOUT INDIA
For the last 25 years.

	Rs. a.
Semiramis, per box of 100	12 0
Romeo Y Julietta, per box of 50	5 8
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FOR INDIA AND CEYLON:—
D. MACROPOLO,
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BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,		100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

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THE
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FOR JANUARY, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
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Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
H. E. LADY HARRIS, C.I.,
AN AFTERNOON CONCERT
Will be given in the
TOWN HALL
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 9TH JAN., at 5-30 P.M.,
in Aid of the Funds of the
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.
PROGRAMME:

Organ Solo.....March from Eli.....Costa.
Mr. G. R. JOHNSTON.
Song.....O Mistress Mine.....Sullivan.
Mr. A. J. CARTER.
ong.....The Gift.....Behrend,
Miss SWIFT.
Piano Duet ...Tarantelle.....Kaff.
Mrs. CANDY and Miss PRITCHARD.
Song.....Ask Nothing More.....Marzials.
Mr. BA-LL SCOTT.
Duet .....Greeting.....Mendelssohn.
Dr. and Mrs. YELD.
Violin Solo ...Scene de Ballet.....De Beriot.
Miss PEDRAZA.
(Accompanist.....Miss FLOWER.)
Song.....La Charmante Marguerite ...Liza Lehmann.
Mrs. MACBETH.
Song .....Serenade.....Schubert.
Mr. REDDIE.
Piano Solos... {(a) Nocturne.....Chopin. (b) Caprice Aerien.....Wollenkampt.
Miss PRITCHARD.
ong.....Fruhlingsblumen.....Reinecke.
Mrs. YELD.
(Violin Obligato.....Miss PEDRAZA.)
Song.....The Archer's Song.....Bracken.
Dr. YELD.

Plan of Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 2. Unreserved Seats, Re. 1.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND ! INCREDIBLE ! ! MARVELLOUS ! ! !
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)
THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

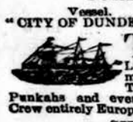
A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, Uses, and Functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA ! !
THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF
FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICE OF ADMISSION :—Annas 8.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

A BOMBAY MASONIC BALL
Will be held in the
TOWN HALL,
On FRIDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 1894,
Under the Patronage of the
GRAND MASTER
Of all Scottish Freemasonry in India,
and the
DEPUTY DISTRICT GRAND MASTER
in
Charge of the District Grand Lodge, Bombay, E. C.
Tickets to admit a Mason or Non-Mason and Lady, Rs. 10. Extra Ladies Tickets, Rs. 5 each. May be obtained from :—
A. W. SEABROOK. J. H. FURNEAUX.
J. J. MARSLAND. G. McKENZIE.
C. D. FURDONJEE. C. B. ROBINSON.
W. KNOWLES. A. BENISTON.
C. ANDERSON.
J. F. PENNOCK.
HON. SECRETARY, Lal Bagh, Parel.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
"CITY OF DUNDEE"	...3,190	E. HALLEY	about 27th Jan.



THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest Improvements. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1894.

S. S. "CITY OF DUNDEE," ARRIVED
8TH JANUARY, 1894.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th January, 1894.

'XMAS CARDS !
'XMAS CARDS ! !
'XMAS CARDS ! ! !
In Great Variety, Best and Cheapest.
AN INSPECTION SOLICITED.
B. D. MOTIWALA & Co.,
18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 17th January, 1894, up to 2 P. M., for the supply of the following Articles during the year 1894-95 :—

1. Hay, Green Grass and Rice Straw for Municipal Bullocks, Heifers, Calves and Horses, from 1st March, 1894, to 28th February, 1895.

2. Hay and Rice Straw for Cattle, Sheep, and Goats at the Municipal Slaughter Houses at Bandora, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895.

Printed forms of Tenders and Conditions of Contract, &c., can be obtained on payment of one Rupee for each Form of Tender at the Office of the Health Officer.

A Deposit of Rupees (2,000) Two Thousand must be paid separately into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of Lodging Tenders, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

Successful Tenderers must pay full Stamp duty on their Contracts and the charges for executing them and such further Deposit as with the Rs. 2,000 deposited with the Tenders will make up ten per cent. on the amount of the Contract.

Successful Tenderer shall be required to keep a reserve stock of Hay to meet two months' requirements on Municipal Land at the Bhats or such other positions as may be approved.

Hay, Straw and Green Grass to be of the 1st quality and sample of the same must be lodged in the Health Officer's Department.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves the right before accepting Tenders of revising such of the Rates in successful Tenders as may appear to be exceptionally high.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 8th January, 1894.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 17th January, 1894, up to 2 P. M., for the Supply of the following Articles, during the year 1894-95 :—

Oorsed, Bran, Grass, Oil-cakes, Matra, Rice, Barley and Salt for the Municipal Bullocks, Heifers, Calves and Horses, from 1st March, 1894 to 28th February, 1895.

Printed forms of Tenders and conditions of contract, &c., can be obtained on payment of one rupee for each form of Tender at the Office of the Health Officer.

A Deposit of Rupees (2,000) Two Thousand must be paid separately into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of Lodging Tenders, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawa of tender or refusal to sign the contract.

Successful Tenderers must pay full Stamp-duty on their contracts and the charges for executing them and such further deposit as with the Rs. 2,000 deposited with the tenders will make up ten per cent. on the amount of the contract.

Successful Tenderer shall be required to keep a reserve stock of Oorseed, &c., to meet two months' requirements.

The Grain supplied to the Health, Market and Fire Brigade Departments is to be Oorsed for bullocks and Gram, Barley and Bran for Horses, and must be all of the first quality and according to sealed samples open to inspection in the Office of the Health Officer.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves the right before accepting Tenders of revising such of the Rates in successful Tenders as may appear to be exceptionally high.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 8th January, 1894.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
LESSEE & DIRECTOR.....MR. HARRY STANLEY.
TO-NIGHT! TUESDAY!!
Gilbert and Sullivan's Comic Opera,
"THE MIKADO."

WEDNESDAY, 10TH JANUARY,
"LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE."

THURSDAY, 11TH, "THE MOUNTEBANKS."

FRIDAY, 12TH, "DOROTHY."

SATURDAY, 13TH JANUARY,
Dion Boucicault's Powerful Drama,
"THE COLEEN BAWN."
MR. H. STANLEY in his Masterly Pourtrayal of
"MYLES-NA-COPALEEN."

Doors Open at 8-30. Overture at 9 P.M. Box Office at MITCHELL'S, Meadows Street, Open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Prices as Usual.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 190 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avise.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avise.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLINE FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jeres.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Supplied at the Russian Banquet in Paris
GEORGE GOULET
By appointment to
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
and to H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.
EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE,
Rs. 65 per Dozen Quarts.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.
D. C. OOMRIGUR, Market, Sub-Agent.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)
Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.
SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.
RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.
egular Monthly Pension secured to mother sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.
For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—
SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
I, GRANT'S-LANE, CALCUTTA.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatse explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF SERVANTS' BLOCKS, URINALS, &c

Under instructions from S. Rebsh, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., in the compound of the Elphinstone Middle School (next to the Small Causes Court) the material of servants' block of 6 rooms and 1 block of 2 servants' rooms and 1 water room.

Also, at 3-30 p.m., in the Compound of Sir J. J. Hospital, the materials of a latrine with two privy seats and two urinals.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, January 6, 1894.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CONTRACTS for the sale of COUNTRY LIQUOR, SINDI (TODDY), Opium and Drugs in the Akola District for the year 1894-95, will be Auctioned at Noon, on the 29th January, 1894, at the Deputy Commissioner's Cutchery Akola. The purchasers will be called upon to Deposit (i) one-fourth of the amount of their bids or furnis good security in the Akola District.

R. D. HARE,
Deputy Commissioner, Akola District.

NOTICE.—LOST, between Apollo and Meadows Street, on the 3rd instant, NAVY BILL No. 14, Book No. 584, for £31, 14s., drawn by Mr. W. B. Clark, Paymaster, H. M. S. Marathon, on Accountant-General, Admiralty, London, endorsed by the Undersigned. All Banks, Merchants, and persons are hereby WARNED neither to Cash, nor to Pay the said Bill. Any persons bringing the said Bill to the Undersigned will be RE WARDED.

SORABJI PESTONJI & Co.,
Dubashes and Naval Contractors,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, Warora Colliery, up to 2 P.M., on 31st January, 1894, for the Supply of Indigenous Stores required, for the Warora Colliery during the Financial year 1894-95.

2. Forms of Tenders, conditions of contract and list of Stores to be supplied, can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of one rupee.

3. Tenders should be marked "Tenders for supply of Stores."

4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

GEO. B. REYNOLDS,
Manager, Warora Colliery.
Warora, 8th December, 1893.

REVOLUTION
IN THE
TEA TRADE.

LIPTON'S
GOLD MEDAL
TEAS,
THE FINEST THE WORLD
Can Produce,
ARE NOW BEING SOLD
All Over INDIA and the EAST
AT EXTRAORDINARY
LOW PRICES,
In 1 lb., 5 lb., 10 lb., and 20 lb. Patent Air-tight Tins.

CHOICEST INDIAN
PEKOE SOUCHONG BLEND,
As. 12 Per lb.

Specially Selected Blend of Delicious Darjeeling and Ceylon
ORANGE PEKOES,
RE. 1-2 Per lb.

PURE CEYLON TEA,
Grown on LIPTON'S
DAMBATENNE ESTATES,
RE. 1 Per lb.

LIPTON'S TEAS have a more Exquisite Aroma and Delicious Flavour than any other Tea ever introduced.

LIPTON'S TEAS are packed in Patent Air-tight Tin Boxes, thus preserving their Aroma and Flavour.

LIPTON is Sole Proprietor of the following Celebrated Tea Gardens, which cover over 5,000 Acres of the best Tea Land in Ceylon :—
DAMBATENNE, LAYMASTOLLE, MONERAKANDE, MAHADAMPATENNE, MORESAKELLE, POOPRASSIE, GIGRANELLA, AND HANAGALLA.

The *Ceylon Observer* says :—"We need scarcely remind our Readers that the Haputab group of Estates is one of the most valuable both for Tea and Coffee in this Country . . . . and it is well known that Dambatenne produces both in quantity and quality some of the Finest Tea grown in Ceylon."

Over
ONE MILLION
PACKETS of LIPTON'S EA sold Weekly in Great Britain alone.

AGENTS :
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY :—
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MADRAS :—Messrs. OAKES & Co.,
Mount Road, Madras.

CALCUTTA :—GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. G. F. KELLNER & Co.,
5, Bankshall Street.

Messrs. G. F. KELLNER & Co. are Sole Agents at all their Refreshment Rooms on the E.-I. Ry., D.-U.-K. Ry., and B.-N. Ry.

LIPTON'S INDIAN OFFICES :—
30-1, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

LIPTON'S GODOWNS :—
11 and 12, Hare Street, Calcutta.

LIPTON'S HAMS! LIPTON'S BACON!
In Canvas,
Per V. P. P. from CALCUTTA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
R. F. D. NCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE :
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
OMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4 per cent. Interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS	
CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES	Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES :
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Bombay, Office : Esplanade Road. Offg. Manager

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
BRANCHES :—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.
LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager
Bombay, Rampart Row, 18

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, AND ZANZIBAR
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due
CHALMERS,
Manager.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL—£3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exceed	£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to	£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£935,079
" 1885	£966,107
" 1891	£1,607,080

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to	£4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		
Increase of Funds in 10 years			£3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE :
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.
The Company was Founded in 1874, and rom that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.
ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,
Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.
Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.
Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchang
The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.
For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to :—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life ; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years ; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years ; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.
THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.
DOUGLAS STEWART,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.
N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND.	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Central Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 200	Rs. all	Rs. 10 per. ct.	Rs. 1,177½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,070
Bank of Bombay	10,000	500	all	180 pr. ct.	990
Oriental &c.	5,000	100	100		155 to 160
L.S. Bank ...	2,500	100	50	10 p. c.	65 to 70
	5,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra ...	160,000	200	all	5 pr. ct.	70xd
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£2.	7 pr. ct.	£2 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	50,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India ...	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	210
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown ...	1,000	200	200	10	275
	750	50	150	7½	200
Bombay Baths	500	50	50	12	60
Bombay Pile ...	5,000	100	100	10	102
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	155	15	42
Bombay Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,200	100	all	Nil.	100 no ...
Bombay Fire Insurance ...	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,600	2,500	1,600	270	4,925
Do. New Issue.	800	375	625	67½	1,335
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ltd.	1,200	100	100	ex div 2	97
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	600	9 pr. ct.	93
Bombay Flour Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,080
Cocoa Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1..
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,200		600	8 pr. ct.	220
Gokal and Nowrojee India Flour Mills ...	1,600	200	200	Rs. 20	226
Dabhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld. ...	2,800	200	280	7½ pr. ct.	278
Joyce & Co., Ld.	800	100	70	—	76 no ...
Indian Guarantee & Reversion Ship Assn. ...	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co. ...	1 400	100	100	10 pr. ct.	134
Jehangir B Kapsal & Co., Ld. ...	2,000	200	100	8 pr. ct.	106
Kamp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	206
Kirloskar Brothers Leading ...	600	600	300	30	193
Maharanee Ice Manufactoring Co. ...	2,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marden & Co., Ld. ...	5,000	100	100	Rs. 16	24
Mandvi Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	80
Meyer Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan ...	6,000	10	30	8 pr. ct.	30
Phillips & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	23
Port Canning Co. ...	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fire Ins. Co. ...	200	5,000	1,000	M dvd.	2,350
Rogers & Co. ...	1,000	100	200	9	50
Shoolay & Co. ...	4,000	200	100	80	275
Thacker & Co. ...	1,500	100	100	5	41
Tophane Co. ...	6,000	25	all	6	19½
			100		
			25		

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad ...	7000	1,000	1,000	90	1,40
Allianca ...	1,000	60	all	Rs. 15	480xd
Anglo-Indian ...	1,245		100	Nil	52
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary) ...	871		all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Uniform ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Union Manfg. Co. ...	600	500	500	20	330
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld. ...	800	1,000	1,000	...	240
Bradbury Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Central India ...	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,085
China Mills Co. Ltd. ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	49
City of Bombay Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	..	309
Connaught Mills ...	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	600
Colaba Land & Mill ...	4,000	700		Rs. 10	585
Oscra Mills ...	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	410
Ginni Mills Co. Ld. ...	5,000	100	100	60	440
Gokul Mill ...	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	265
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	285
Empress ...	2,000	500	500	20 pr. ct.	490
Francjee Petit ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs 25	265
Hindustan ...	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	680
Hinguahat Mill ...	700	800	800	47	660
Howard and Bullough ...	1,800	800	800	Rs. 1	530
Hyderabad ...	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,155xd
Imperial Cotton ...	800	500	500	...	310
Indian Manfg. ...	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,140
James Greaves ...	1,100	800	800	10 pr. ct.	560
Jaffer Alli ...	900	800	800	Nil	340
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co. ...	1,000		250		150
Jewraz Baloo ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	810
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld. ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	635xd
Kamatchi ...	750	1,500	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co. ...	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackenzie ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	580
Leopold ...	2,500	100	103	15per ct.	138
Lord Reay Mfg. ...	665	1,000	1,000	35	625
Laksmidaspinning & Weaving Co ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	810
Madras United ...	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,475
Mahalaxmee ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahoob Shah Mills (Guiburgal ...	2,400	200	200	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manookjee Petit ...	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,560
Maneckjee ...	5,000	0	250	6	122½
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	1 000	65	1,375
Morarji Mugaree S & M Co. ...	4,500	100	100		par
Madura Mills..	7,779	100	100	Nil.	100
Manek ...	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
New Great Western ...	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	425
Oriental ...	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	370
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,215
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	470
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	...	310
Simoon ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Standard Mills ...	6,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,360
Shamsherjee ...	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	55 xd
Southern India ...	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta ...	1,312	250	250	12½	382½
Sun Mills, Ld. ...	1,200	250	250	12½	15
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	180
Swadeshi Mills	475	800	800	Rs. 15	460
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. ...	800	1,000	1,00	80	800
Vishanker Lakhmishanker C. Mill Co Ld. ...	800	500	500	15	800
Victoria Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	25	230
Western India. ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	...
Union Mills, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	—	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

Alkot ...	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,350
Albert Ginning Co ...	100	500	all		45
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs60	945
Apollo ...	757	2,400	2,400		1305
Bellary ...	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	230
Bhowanagar City Press & Co. Ltd	400	250	250	—	300
Bombay Cotton Seed's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld ...	1,500	125	125	dvd Rs.7	122½
Bombay ...	800	200	200		122½
Bleach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	215
Bombay ...	600	1,000	1,000	20	212½
Cawas ...	600	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	292
Dasturji ...	380	1,000	1,000	130	1,335
English Press and Manfg. ...	400	250	—		130
Kaiser ...	645	2,000	2,000	Rs. 80	1,135
Proprietary ...	300	800	all	100	450
Harvey and Sahapathy ...	450	800	800	50	475
Kaiser Press Co., Ld. ...	750	400	all	4	123½xd
Khangaum ...	240	450	450	20½	270
Mahomadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld. ...	800	600	600	60	120
Mercantile ...	1,000	150	135	10	107½
Mofussil Co. ...	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	425
Minerva M. ...	1,000	200	all	Nil	225
New Indian ...	1,250	600	600	Nil	265
New Indian ...	4,000	125	125	Nil	128½
Prince of Wales Sahapathy (factory) ...	100	600	600	Rs 60 dvd	440xd
Rast and Pundit Co. ...	1000	1,000	60	25	1,275
Rast ...	1000	2,000	720	35	800
Sarah Woollen Mills ...	1,000	200	200	7½ pr. ct.	40
Surat City Press Co., Ld. ...	200	250	all	—	220
Vulkan ...		1,250	1000	Rs. 7	1,020

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold ...	Rs. 15-2-6	
Glass Leaf ...	= 15-5	Nominal.
Fokin, Bull Gold qlt ...	= 15-1	
Do. do. new ...	= 15-15	
Australia do. ...	= 15-2	
Sydney do. ...	= 15-2	
Dutch Sovereigns ...	= 15-5-6	
Do. Ducats ...	= 15-15	
Russian Silver 17 Kopecks ...	= 50	
Do. 20 do. ...	= 65-4	
Spanish Dollars ...	= 208	Nominal.
Austrian do. ...	= 208	
German do. ...	= 208	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Concert in the Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

YACHT CLUB.—There will be a dance at the Yacht Club, on Monday, the 15th instant.

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Samsing Gopalsing, the Raja of Chama, left Bombay, on Saturday, for his territory.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Tanjore, Lombardy, and Sabarmati entered the dock on Sunday, and the Stolzenfels and Kalanadi yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Rosetta entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Ballaarat yesterday; and the s. s. Vasna left it on Sunday.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Rustim Dossbhoy Wadia, B.A., a son of Mr. D. N. Wadia, Principal of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Charitable Institution, has been appointed Fellow of the Elphinstone College.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE UNION LECTURE.—Under the auspices of the Elphinstone College Union the Ven'ble Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis will deliver a public lecture, entitled "Some Reflections on Liberty, Ethical and Political," in the hall of the Elphinstone College, on Saturday next, at 5-30 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

FIRE.—On Saturday, midnight, smoke was seen issuing from a shop for the sale of umbrellas, situated at Jugjivan Kika Street. The door of the shop was immediately broken open by the police, assisted by some townspeople, and the flames were extinguished. The owner of the shop was sent for, and estimated the damage at Rs. 20. The origin of the outbreak is not known.

A CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS TO A HINDU TOURIST.—Last night at eight o'clock an address was presented at the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market to Professor Nathu Munchhachand, who has lately returned from his travels through Europe and America. Mr. Vussonji Khimji presided, and after the address had been presented Mr. Munchhachand and the chairman gave their views on advantages of travelling abroad.

SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A FALL.—Joseph John, a Native Christian, and a painter, residing at Parel, was, at 3 p.m., on Saturday, standing on the weather-board of a window on the 2nd storey of a house, at Tantonpoora Street, painting a window, when he accidentally fell on to the road, a distance of about forty feet, sustaining injuries to his head and body. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and treated.

BURGLARY AT FALKLAND ROAD.—Ruttonji Dhunjee, a toddy shop-keeper at Falkland Road, has made a report to the police, that his shop was broken into some time between the hours of 11 p.m. on Saturday and 6 a.m. on Sunday, and an entrance having been effected through a back-door, a metal watch and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 103, were stolen from a box, which had also been forced open. From inquiries made by the police, it appears that the thief must have entered the shop before it was closed, and remained concealed under one of the wooden benches.

THE VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary established in Punchvati, Nasik, 4,555 patients were treated in the month of December last. Amongst them 3,386 were Hindus, 1,041 Mahomedans, 9 Parsees, and 119 Christians. Of the Hindus who were treated at the abovementioned dispensary 323 were from Punchvati, 2,435 from Nasik, and 628 from adjacent villages; of the Mahomedans 934 were from Nasik and 107 from adjacent villages. 9 Parsees were from Nasik only; and of the Christians 52 were from Nasik and 67 from other villages. 48 minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were performed at the dispensary during the month.

BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION SCHOOL FUND.—We have been requested to acknowledge with thanks the following donations received towards the support of the English schools established in Salsette, Bassein, and Tanna by the above Association:—His Highness Rana Bahadur of Jhallowar, Rs. 25; Mr. A. Shewan, I.C.S., Rajpipla, and Dr. D. Cardoza, Hubli, each Rs. 10; Messrs. J. F. de Oliveira of Mahim, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Jamasnji Dustoor Minocherji, C. E. K., Rai Bahadur Jadoo Nath Mukurji of Maravreobagh, Bengal, and Messrs. Edulji Framji Allbless and Sons, each Rs. 5; Mr. Alex J. Agabeg for September, October, November, and December last Rs. 8; Messrs. J. J. Rodrigues, A Roman Catholic Priest, Bhickaji Jehangir Mody, Joseph Francis Marsello, P. A. de Piedade, Dorabji Pallonji Paowalla, Ludha Ebraim and Co., and Mrs. Soonabai S. Paowalla, each Rs. 2; Messrs. A. F. Miranda and J. F. R., each Re. 1.

THE PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.—In the Mooljee Jewraj Khuja Reading Room and Library, on Sunday morning last, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, a medical gentleman, belonging to the Khoja community, delivered an interesting lecture in Gujerati on "the Preservation of Health." The Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani presided; and there was a large attendance of Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen. Dr. Ismail held that native mothers should be taught the elementary principles of health, which should be made a part of the ordinary studies of native children at schools. On the motion of Mr. Fazalbhoy Meherali Chinoy, seconded by Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed for his interesting and instructive lecture. Mr. Mahomed Valibhoy proposed a vote of thanks to Government for nominating the chairman, Mr. R. M. Sayani, a member of the Bombay *Legislative Council* a second time. Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed seconded the proposition, and remarked that Government had exercised the wisest discrimination in selecting Mr. Sayani a second time. The proposition was carried amidst cheers, and was acknowledged by Mr. Sayani in suitable terms, after which the proceedings terminated.

ROBBING A CORPSE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Balla Rugonath, a goldsmith, aged twenty-seven years, now having no occupation, was placed at the instance of Inspector Briscoe before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on two charges of theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 38, belonging to Sakaram Sadashiv, a deceased goldsmith, and Tookaram Bhagwan, also a goldsmith, residing at Moogbhat Lane. The facts of the case were that Sakaram Sadashiv died at his residence, at Moogbhat Lane, on Tuesday, the 2nd instant. The accused went to his house to assist the deceased's friends and relations in performing the funeral obsequies, and while some friends and relations were engaged in making arrangements for the conveyance of the body, the accused went to the corpse and removed from it a gold ear ornament, of the value of Rs. 32. He then made his way into an adjoining room and opened a box belonging to complainant, and after abstracting therefrom a small silver-box, valued at Rs. 4, and a gold ear ornament, of the value of Rs. 2, made off with the booty. On the same day at midnight the theft was reported to Inspector Briscoe, who arrested the accused about an hour afterwards, at Girgaum Road, with the stolen property in his possession. The accused denied the charges, and said that the silver-box was found by him on the road, while the gold ear ornament was his own property. Prisoner was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.—At the Government Examinations of the Cathedral Schools for the grant-in-aid the boys were examined by Mr. Giles, Educational Inspector, C. D., and the girls by Mr. Oliver, Educational Inspector, N. D., assisted by their deputies. The last examination for grants was held in 1886, when by a Government ruling the grant then obtained was fixed for a period of at least five years. Since that time the schools have largely increased in numbers, but there was no corresponding increase in the grant. The Bishop, as chairman of the governing body of the schools, pointed out to Government how unfavourably the fixed grant operated on the schools, and after some correspondence, the examinations of the schools for a revised grant were sanctioned. The results have justified the anticipations. The number of failures in either school was few, and the reports were good. The Boys' School have more than doubled their grant—earning nearly Rs. 7,000, while the fixed grant since 1886 was only Rs. 3,032. The girls have done equally well. Their grant has been increased from Rs. 2,282 to nearly Rs. 5,000. The schools, therefore, have earned nearly Rs. 12,000, while they have been receiving for the past six years only Rs. 5,314. By a rule in the Educational Code, however, the amount of grant must not exceed a third of the total annual expenditure. By this rule, the sanctioned grant for next year cannot exceed Rs. 8,639. Still there will be an increased grant of over Rs. 3,000, which will go far to increase the efficiency of the schools. The schools will re-open after Christmas vacation on the 15th inst., and the prize-distribution will take place during the last week in January.

GOA NEWS.—The servants at Pangim sent a memorial against the Act lately passed threatening a general strike, and complaining that they have not been heard. The Governor-General has suspended its execution until further notice.—Captain Placido da Costa Campos died on the 31st December, at Verem. He was for many years Professor of the Normal School.—Lieutenan L. Mascarenhas Inglez of the Telephone Department, has been transferred to Mozambique.—The Municipal Corporation of Ilhas have found out their mistakes in imposing licence tax on vendors and hawkers at fairs, who, owing to this tax did not attend the fair held near the Pangim Church.—A telegram has been received by the Vicar-General that his Grace the Patriarch-Archbishop left Portugal for India on 25th December, and visits Rome on his way.—On the 28th December a number of huts belonging to fishermen at Pangim caught fire, and all of them were burnt down in spite of efforts made by the police. Fortunately no one was hurt.—The Government have praised Mr. Parbhudas Virchand, of Damaun, for his generosity in building a primary school for the use of the public.—There are rumours that a wealthy inhabitaut of Diu has made a proposal to have exclusive monopoly of the Abkari at that station. No such monopoly is allowed in any part of Portuguese-India. The country-liquor which is already dear compared to the circumstances and means of the people will be still dearer if the monopoly be granted.—Mr. Adelino Vas, Judge of Bicholim, is going to exchange duties with Mr. Misquitta, the Judge of Damaun.—From 26th December the police have been wearing a uniform similar to that used by the Bombay police.—There is quite a mania for mutual aid societies even in small villages. They have taken various kinds of forms, such as giving dowries to poor girls, defraying funeral expenses, aiding the widows and orphans, and assisting educational wants, &c. This shows on the face a liberal spirit, but it is disconcerting to find that both males and females are admitted at the age of seventy-five years.—By the judicial re-organisation scheme it is proposed to do away with the Supreme Military Council, the members of which shall be given places as assistant judges. The *Boletim do Governo* publishes new regulation for the port of Marmagao.—Dr. Raphael Pereira has taken over the charge of the Medical Department of Goa from Dr. J. M. Costa Alvares, who has been acting for him.

THE OPIUM SMOKERS' PETITION.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, about eight opium smokers appeared in person before Mr. W. Webb, and presented a petition, praying that the Court might prevent three *sahibs* from now and again going into their houses, and telling them what they should eat and what they should *not* eat.

The petition which was signed by Aga Mahomed, Abdula Khan, Mankhan, Kalakhan, Vajir Shaim, Imamsaheb, Sheikh Jamir, and Rahimtulla, was as follows:—

May it please your Worship,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Bombay, most respectfully beg to lay our grievance before you, with a hope that your Worship will be pleased to enquire into the matter, and give us such protection as you may think proper. Last August, Government closed the licensed smoking-houses. This has caused us great hardship, and we consider ourselves deprived of our liberty. However we have opened private clubs, but we are put to great annoyance by *Padris* and *Mooktifaujwallas*. They enter our clubs against our wishes, and offer us bribes to induce us to sign petitions to say that we wish the use of opium entirely prohibited, a thing which we would never allow to be done, and ask us to make false statements against Government officials to the effect, that they have bribed us to say opium is a good thing. We are also offered bribes to bring such witnesses to a house in Khetwadi where a saheb said there is a *Chapkhana*. Three saheba come now and again, and for fear of a disturbance being created we seek the Court's protection and beg that these people may not be allowed to come in our houses against our wishes and to tell us what we are to eat and not eat."

After reading the petition, his Worship remarked that the Court could not interfere in the matter. The proper course for the applicants was to name the persons who annoyed them, and take such steps as the law might allow against them.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BERAR SESAMUM (TIL) CROP.

THE final report received from the Local Administration on the crop of the season 1893-94 is as fol lows:—"There are, generally speaking, two Sesamum crops in Berar, the early crop, which is sown during the monsoon and harvested during the cold weather, and the late crop, sown at the close of the rainy season and harvested in the hot weather. This report deals with both the early and late til crop of the year. The season on the whole was anything but favourable. The long break in the rains in June retarded sowing and arrested the growth of the crop when sown. The subsequent fall improved prospects, but the September rain was excessive and caused shedding of leaves and pods. In the Basim taluka the crop was extensively damaged. The total area sown with Sesamum in the year under report appears from the Statement appended hereto to be 87,879 acres against 115,115 acres in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 27,236 acres or 23·6 per cent., and being 24·1 per cent. below the quinquennial average. The decrease in area is attributed to heavy rainfall at the time of sowing, to an increase in some districts in the cultivation of cotton, and to new land not being given out for cultivation. The total outturn for the province this year is estimated at 3,497 tons or 12·9 per cent. less than that of the previous, and 39·4 per cent. below the quinquennial average. The remarkable falling off in produce is attributable to decrease in area, and to the recent heavy rain, which damaged the crop to a considerable extent.

N.-W. P. FINAL TIL CROP.

Character of the season.—The sowing of the til crop was favoured by the seasonable commencement of the rains; and germination was reported to be fair. The heavy and continuous rains in August and September however did some damage to the til crop in low lying land; but except in a few districts, most of which are in Oudh, the injury was not serious. The continued heavy rainfall of October slightly damaged the crop in some districts.

Area.—The only districts in which the cultivation of til as a sole crop is carried on, to any considerable extent, are the districts of Banda, Allahabad, Jalaun, Jhansi, Mirzapur, Gorakhpur, Gonda and Bahraich. In normal years til as a pure crop occupies 1,62,000 acres in these Provinces, of which about 1,30,000 acres are comprised in Bundelkhand; and about 8,000 in the sub-Himalayan districts of Oudh.

The total area under til sown alone in the present year amounts to 2,00,622 acres, which is 31·43 per cent. more than the last year's area; and 23·36 per cent. more than the average area in the past four years. The following table shows the area in each division of the United Provinces.

Condition.—Prospects were not unfavourable till the end of September; and a good harvest was expected; but the excessive rain of October and the strong winds that then prevailed slightly damaged the flower in some districts. The average condition of the crop, however, compares favourably on the whole with that returned in the previous year as the following table will show:—

Divison	Condition in number of annas, 16 annas denoting a full out-turn. 1892.	1893.
Me-rut ...	11	11
Agra ...	10	11
Rohilkhand ...	10	10
Allahabad—North of the Jamna ...	8	7
Do. Bundelkhand.	12	12
Benares ...	11	11
Gorakhpur ...	11	9
Lucknow ...	8	9
Fyzabad ...	8	10

Out-turn.—Applying to the present years's area the standard of full out-turn adopted in previous forecasts, modified in accordance with the condition noted above, the out-turn of til on land in which it was sown alone should amount to about 19,685 tons against 14,715 tons in the preceding year. This shows an increase of 33·77 per cent. over the out-turn of 1892. The total out-turn of the crop for each district of the Provinces is given in the Appendix.

The out-turn of til on land, in which it was sown in conjunction with other crops, may be conjecturally put at about 50,000 tons. The increase of 10,000 tons over the out-turn of the preceding year is due to the total area returned this year for cotton, juar, and bajra, with which til is sown as a mixed crop, being in excess of the area returned last year by seven lakhs of acres. This out-turn does not, however, much affect the markets as the produce is mainly gathered for home consumption.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Samuel Prentice, Q. C., who was from 1879 to 1892 judge of the Bow and Shoreditch County Courts. The late judge was son of the late Mr. G. N. Prentice, of Rayleigh, and was admitted to the Inner Temple in 1843. In 1866 he was made a Q. C., and he was treasurer of his Inn in 1881. He edited numerous law books, and for some years acted as commissioner for the trial of municipal election petitions.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE RUTTONSEY MULJI MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN.

THE Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Birdwood performed the very interesting ceremony, yesterday afternoon, of declaring open the Memorial Fountain, situated at the junction of the Mint and Frere Roads, and erected by Mr. Ruttonsey Mulji, in memory of his only son Dharamsey, a lad of sixteen, who died two years ago. A handsome *shamiana* was erected in front of the fountain, which is a beautiful construction, showing what skill and genius an architect can display even in a design for a very small structure. Bombay owns many public fountains, but even the best of them can not claim to surpass or even equal the new fountain, in architectural beauty. A large number of European and native ladies and gentlemen responded to the invitation of Mr. Ruttonsey, and were present to witness the ceremony, the ladies being accommodated on the dais in the centre of the "mandap."

Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, in requesting Mr. Birdwood, to declare the fountain open, regretted that Mr. J. L. Symons, who was to make that request, on behalf of his friend Mr. Ruttonsey, was unavoidably absent owing to a serious illness in his family; but he hoped the patient would soon recover and their anxieties would be removed. Before asking the Hon. Mr. Birdwood to formally open and hand over to the Municipality the handsome fountain, under the shadow of which they were standing he wished to say that Mr. Symons had asked him to make a few remarks regarding Mr. Ruttonsey Muljee and his various useful charities, which he would read to them:—Mr. Ruttonsey was originally a native of Cutch Mandvi, which he left when thirteen years old after being educated at a Guzerati school there. He came to Bombay and began his career as a freight broker. He has worked hard, and built up a good business for himself. He has always been charitably inclined, and I will now give a short account of what he has done in this way. When Mr. Ruttonsey was living at this place he noticed that there was a great want of a school for poor Brahmin boys living in the locality. In the absence of any Government or Municipal School, he founded a Guzerati school in the year 1880. The annual expense of this is Rs. 400 which Mr. Ruttonsey defrays, without asking for any grant from the Municipality. The instructions in the school is in accordance with the Government Guzerati Standard, and the number of boys attending averages fifty daily. When Mr. Ruttonsey visited his native place in 1887 he was much struck with the discomfort that the Bhattia travellers were put to, having no accommodation when they arrived at Mandvi. It is the only port in Cutch at which large steamers can call, and the people often have to wait some days before they can embark. Mr. Ruttonsey built a spacious dharamshala at a cost of Rs. 25,000, which is largely availed of, and is of very great use to travellers. On my return voyage from Karachi, the other day, I landed at Mandvi. I went over the dharamsala under the guardianship of Mr. Chatoorbhuj Shivjee, the school-master. I found the place clean and in excellent order. In 1888 Mr. Ruttonsey went on a pilgrimage to Beyt in Kathiawar. Gopatari, three miles from Beyt, is largely resorted to by pilgrims, and as there was no proper accommodation there Mr. Ruttonsey built a place at a cost of Rs. 3,700. There is also a sadavart attached to this place, which provides poor Brahmins and others with food for one day. The expense last year was Rs. 421, and Mr. Ruttonsey has set aside Rs. 5,500 as a permanent fund for maintenance. In 1891 Mr. Ruttonsey had the great misfortune to lose his only son Dharamsey, who was sixteen years old. In memory of his son and in the year following his death he opened the following charities:—A boarding house at Mandvi where all destitute and crippled Bhatias can get their meals free. The cost last year under this head was Rs. 375, and Mr. Ruttonsey set apart Rs. 10,000 as a permanent fund for the maintenance of the institution. A dispensary in Bombay for the use of Hindus situated in the Fort. Mr. Ruttonsey has set apart Rs. 25,000 for its maintenance. The medical officer in charge of this institution is an experienced graduate, Dr. Pestonjee Nowrojee, who has worked hard for its services. Mr. Ruttonsey's Hindu friends have subscribed Rs. 5,000 in aid of the permanent fund, and Mr. Ruttonsey has spent a considerable sum for furniture, instruments, etc. The average daily attendance is ninety, and since the place was opened about seventeen months ago over 9,000 different people have been attended to. I now come to the fountain, which has been erected by Mr. Ruttonsey, specially in memory of his son, whose bust stands at the top of the dome. The fountain is being presented to the Municipality of this city for the benefit of the public, and on the understanding that the Municipality will supply the fountain with water and keep it in a good state of repair. Mr. Ruttonsey hopes that it will be of great use to both thirsty men and animals, and I do not think he could have chosen anything better for keeping his late son in memory. The fountain, as you see, stands at the junction of Mint and Frere Roads, and adds another ornament to the many possessed by our city. Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., designed the fountain, and its erection was supervised by him. He has taken great interest in the work, and I am sure you will say he has accomplished it very successfully. Mr. Ruttonsey is forming a trust for the permanent management of his charities, which amount to a total of over a lakh of rupees. He is setting apart a sum of Rs. 10,000, the interest of which will provide for the salary of a secretary to the trust. In these days of the depreciated rupee, it is some comfort to us to think that at any rate in this country they can be spent to such advantage. Mr. Ruttonsey is an old and esteemed friend of mine, and it gives me great pleasure to speak of his good deeds. He is not a man who speaks about them himself.

The Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood in declaring the fountain open, said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—It will give me much pleasure to comply with the invitation conveyed to me some days ago by my old friend, Mr. Denso, and now repeated this afternoon by Mr. Forrest on behalf of Mr. Ruttonsey, that I should perform the ceremony of opening for public use the fountain before which we are now assembled, which has been erected by Mr. Ruttonsey in memory of his son, and the only son, who died at the early age of sixteen, about two years ago. But before I do so, I should like, with your permission, to make a few remarks that are suggested by the occasion. Many of you are, like myself, old residents of Bombay, and some of you may, perhaps, remember a time when such a function as we are now assisting in would have been very difficult indeed of accomplishment, for the simple reason that the requisite pressure for ensuring the constant flow of water in such a fountain as this could only have been secured by means of clumsy devices, the cost of which would have been out of all reasonable proportion to the result desired. The introduction, however, of water from the distant lakes of Vehar, Tulsi and Tansa (cheers) has put matters on a more satisfactory footing, and it is now a comparatively simple thing for wealthy citizens to erect splendid fountains in public places for the benefit of their fellow-creatures and the adornment of this great city. It requiries no words of mine to impress on you two very obvious facts—*first*, that this work which Mr. Ruttonsey has carried through is a good work, and, *secondly*, that he has gone the right way to carry it through. But still, it is just possible that some of us may not have realized fully how great a public benefactor is the man who helps on in a real tangible way, the distribution of those benefits which are attendant on a supply of good and pure water in such a city as this, in which as in ancient Nineveh, are many scores of thousands of poor hard-working and thirsty people, who cannot discern between their right hand and their left, and also much cattle. Well, we shall perhaps better appreciate those benefits if, for a moment, we consider some of the effects which the introduction of pure water from the Vehar and other lakes has had on the death-rate of Bombay, so far as it is due to certain diseases, for instance, to such a disease as cholera. Now, our friend Dr. Weir has kindly at my request handed me a statement which contains statistical information on this most interesting question. This statement shows that though in 1848 there were only 69 deaths, and in 1858 only 115 deaths from cholera, yet in the 12 years preceding the first partial introduction of Vehar water, that is, in the

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ELECTION OF TWO FELLOWS.

IT is hereby notified under Rule 5 of the rules for the ELECTION of TWO FELLOWS in January 1894 (published in the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part II, of 7th December, 1893) that the following Candidates have been duly nominated for ELECTION under the rules:—

1. R. K. R. Cama, B. A., LL.B., proposed by the Honourable Mr. F. M. Mehta, M. A., C. I. E., and Dr. M. G. Deshmukh, B.A., B. Sc.

2. Chintaman Narayan Bhat, B.A., LL. B., proposed by Vithal Narayan Pathak, M. A., Naoroji Dorabji Khandalavala, B.A., LL. B., and Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, M.A.

3. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, B.A., LL.B., proposed by the Honourable Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E., and the Honourable Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, B.A., LL.B.

NOTE.—Printed Voting Papers will be supplied to such of the Voters as may apply for them to the Undersigned. There is, however, no prescribed form of Voting Papers, and any Paper satisfying the conditions laid down in the Regulations will be accepted.

By Order.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 8th January, 1894.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 8.

SATURDAY'S latest market advices by wire were chronicled in our report of that evening's date, and no further news by that medium calling for notice in this column is since to hand.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	11,83,845
" " Branches...	Inc.	"	7,15,235
Other Deposits	Inc	"	5,82,409
Government Securities	Inc.	"	2,31,854
Other authorized "	Nil	"	Nil
Loans	Inc.	"	5,41,928
Bills Discounted and purchased..	Inc.	"	5,80,658
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	79,892
Cash.....	Dec.	"	11,03,474

The Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day again covers a week broken by holidays, and there is consequently again no very great change to note in any of the items of which it is made up; though, upon the whole, there had been a further falling off in the Cash Balance of some 11 lakhs since the end of the previous week, making the balance stand at 272 lakhs. To this decrease, however, withdrawals from Government Deposits at the Bank's head office, only partly counterbalanced by additions at the branches, largely contributed, the movement of Money in connection with the trade demand having been confined to an addition of about 6 lakhs to Private Deposits, and, on the other hand, an increase to rather less than the same extent both in Loans and Bills Discounted; the net result being an increase of about 5¼ lakhs in trade requirements, compared with an addition of 9¼ lakhs in the week preceding.

COTTON.—A return of demand for this staple from exporters took place to-day in a firm market, in which prices have advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, their purchases of ready new stuff having aggregated 1,800 bales, says, 1,000 Julgaum, at Rs. 179; 400 Bengal, at Rs. 160/80; 200 Akola Ginned, at Rs. 185½/92; and 100 each of Khote, at Rs. 175; and Damergaum, at Rs. 190; besides 100 old Kamptee, at Rs. 185; while the Mills have bought 700 bales, consisting of 300 new Julgaum, at Rs. 179; 100 each of Bengal, at Rs. 180; Dhulia, at Rs. 172; and Chaligaum, at Rs. 171; and 100 old Virumgaum, at Rs. 189 per candy.

Beyond two cents at Agra in the Bengal circle no further rain fell in any of the Cotton-growing districts after the despatch of last official telegrams, and the messages received this morning report a return of bright, seasonable weather over the whole of the area. The Cotton was ready for picking at Broach; and in the Dhollera district of the Dhollera circle, in the Bhownugger district, of which it was arriving in small quantities; while, in the Hubli district of the Dharwar circle, the plants were showing more improvement.

WHEAT remains a very quiet market, with but little enquiry from shippers; but prices of all descriptions are unchanged.

SEEDS.—A further advance of half-an-anna per cwt. has taken place to-day in the price of *Linseed*, at Rs. 7-7-6 to Rs. 7-9-6 per cwt., but prices of other kinds are unaltered, the tone of the market having been steady, and export business upon a small scale.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	6,452	bales.
Wheat.....	16,074	cwts.
Linseed	5,280	"
Rapeseed	3,125	"
Gingelly.....	6,298	"
Groundnuts	9,228	"
Castorseed.....	2,296	"
Rice	57,355	"

FREIGHTS are firm; but there is still not much demand for tonnage. A February loading steamer has been fixed for Genoa and Marseilles with part cargo, at 17s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 3d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 3 1-32d. Demand; and at 1s. 3 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, remaining thereat throughout the day. For ready Bank media of remittance there has been but little enquiry; but we have heard of a moderate amount being taken for March, say, Telegraphic at 1s. 3 1-16d., and Demand at 1s. 3 3-32d.; a moderate amount of Merchants' Bills having also been reported placed at 1s. 3 3-16d. for ready and forward delivery. In silver we have heard of ready sales being made; and of a good enquiry for January-February shipment from the dealers, but of no actual forward transactions, the Banks preferring to pause a little, owing to the uncertainty of the position with regard to this metal; and closing rates are as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 3 1-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 3d. "
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 3 3-32d. "
Credits do. ...	1s. 3 3-16d. "
Francs do. ...	1-59½d. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 105 for Fours for Money, and 104 13-16 for the February settlement, and remained steady at these rates during the greater part of the day; but towards the close, quotations hardened and left off about ¼ per cent. higher than the above; with 99½ quoted for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES have been quiet; and in Cotton Mill Scrip we note a decline of Rs. 15 in James Greaves; of Rs. 10 each in Connaught, Leopold, Empress, and Howard and Bullough; of Rs. 10 in Luckmidas; and of Rs. 2 in Leopold; and an advance of Rs. 15 in Khatao Mucconji, at our revised quotations. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 2½ to Rs.1,177½ per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending January 6, compared with the statement of December 29, 1893:—

	Dec. 29. Rs.	Jan. 6. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	41,00,000	43,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	53,18,376	46,34,531
do. at Branches	37,68,322	44,81,057
Other Deposits	4,02,69,610	4,08,62,019
Post Bills	7,057	6,710
Cash Credits, undrawn	27,28,795	26,28,942
Rs. ..	6,66,92,661	6,69,56,259
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,11,91,273	1,14,23,127
Cash Credits on do. do.	64,01,971	65,00,568
Loans do. do. do.	60,76,913	65,18,871
Current Accounts overdrawn		
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,38,84,482	1,44,65,140
Deed Stock ..... Rs. 6,77,949		
Applied in reduction .. " 2,85,000		
	3,92,949	3,92,949
Stamps, &c.	28,482	21,509
Bullion		
Cash Balances with other Banks...	4,10,210	3,30,318
Cash and Currency Notes	2,83,07,351	2,72,03,777
Rs. ..	6,66,92,661	6,69,56,259

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
GOVERNMENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brasil.
Traffic for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during interruption of the Cayenne-Vizen cable.
Cable San Domingo-Martinique interrupted. This closes the Key West Haiti route to points south of San Domingo.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 8th January, 1894.

(Differences in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	4	11	41 p.m.	84	45
Teheran	8	2	10 p.m.	..	35
Suez	8	2	30 p.m.	..	2

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 8th January, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
[illegible]	..	39	..	1
[illegible]	..	25	—	—
[illegible]	1	23	—	—

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOKE—January 3, at Ranchi, the wife of A. Cooke, of a son.
POWELL—December 13, at Thayetmyo, the wife of Lieutenant W. Bowen Powell, of a daughter.
SENIOR—December 21, at Fatehgarh, N-W P, the wife of Mr R Waller Senior, S A Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey, of a daughter.
TROTMAN—December 23, at Silchar, the wife of J W Trotman, of a son.
THORP—January 1, at Motiharie, the wife of Ernest Thorp, of a son.
WOOD—December 29, at Calcutta, the wife of J B Wood, Rajahpur, Rajshaye, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MILLER—ELPHINSTONE—December 27, at St Luke's Church, Dinapore, by the Rev H R Coulthard, Chaplain, Louis George Miller, Captain, St Michael's School Cadet Corps, and Zeenatar, son of the late George Miller, Esq. of Jugdespur, in the District of Shahabad, to Clarissa Elizabeth (Nina), younger daughter of F H Elphinstone, Esq. late Deputy Magistrate and Collector, of Champarun.
SWABEY—CHRYSTAL—December 28, at the Garrison Church, Dilkusha, Lucknow, by the Revd. J Langford, Chaplain, Surgeon-Major L. W. Swabey, Army Medical Staff, oldest son of Revd H. B. Swabey of Bath, to Isabel Frances Watson, youngest daughter of the late Robert Chrystal, Esqr, of Glasgow.

DEATHS.

BRADSHAW—January 5, at his residence, Egmore, Madras, Dr. John Bradshaw, LL D, Madras Educational Service.
ROWBURY—December 30, at Murree, from an accidental gun-shot wound, Mr. Thomas Rowbury, of Rawalpindi and Murree, aged 33 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1894.

THE beginning of a New Year is a period which by a natural sentiment suggests a retrospect, and now that another of the years which are fast closing the present century has passed away, it is not without interest to look back to the corresponding years in the last century, and see from contemporary records glimpses of the English in India at that time. From papers which have escaped the ravages of white ants and the more destructive agency of time, we can gather something of the condition of European society and of the proceedings of officials a hundred years ago. The relative powers and duties of the Civil and Military authorities in certain contingencies have lately been discussed in Parliament and in the Press, and the questions raised have been found complicated and by no means clearly apprehended. To our predecessors, troubled by no later day subtleties, this was perfectly simple. In September 1793 we find the Government publishing the following order: "The civil servant is to prescribe generally the service to be performed. The execution, and of course the detail of it, belong exclusively to the military officer, who is not to be impeded in the performance of any customary regimental services or duties." The whole thing lay in a nut-shell. The Governor-General in Council in four short lines disposed of the matter. Turning from a general question of jurisdiction to a very different subject of his attention, we find the same august potentate who in September distinguishes Civil from Military functions in the following April announces that a Budgerow belonging to the Honourable Company will be sold "precisely at 2 p.m." and adds that the Budgerow "lays in the Nullah opposite to Chitpore." Whether this was stated to attract purchasers by the prospect of securing a regular layer—since the historic present "lays" might imply a habit—or whether the information is given merely to advise the new owner where to go for the Budgerow's eggs, is not at first quite clear. The Secretary of our Natural History Society may be able to tell us whether laying in a nullah is the habit of all Budgerows, or if it was a peculiarity of the bird advertised by the Governor-General in Council. Later in the same year, having, we must hope, realised a good price for his Budgerow, the Governor-General issues an order which must have seriously hampered all persons not being officials who desired to make excursions in search of Budgerows or any other game, for we find that it is directed that "No British subjects (excepting King's Officers serving under the Presidency of Fort William, the Civil Covenanted Servants of the Company, and their Military Officers) shall be permitted to reside at a greater distance from Calcutta than ten miles, unless they enter into a bond rendering themselves amenable to the Court of Dewanny Adawlut within the jurisdiction of which they may reside."

Orders and regulations of this kind seem to have been often issued, and the interloper was as much the object of attention not entirely complimentary as Paget, M.P., enjoys now, with this important difference, however, that if he persisted in inflicting himself upon the country after being told that his presence was not acceptable, he was summarily deported. As to the position of the officials we find many curious entries, and the Civilian of to-day may be surprised to learn that his predecessor of the last century was not to expect more than Rs. 400 a month until after his third year of service, and had to be satisfied with less for his first two years. An order of April 1795 states that "it has been determined that writers for the first and second year, after the date of their arrival in Calcutta, shall receive three hundred sicca rupees a mouth, and for the third, four hundred, and no more, excepting the monthly sum allowed for a moonshee, be their situations what it may." The concluding words of this order seem to suggest that the Governor-General thought it possible that a "writer" with interest would be unduly promoted to highly-paid places, and get more than the modest salary assigned to young gentlemen of his standing. As to the currency in which these officials were paid, we find that no less than twenty-seven varieties of the rupee were in use, and were officially notified as current. We are painfully alive to the inconvenience of a rupee which represents no definite value, but it must have been nothing less than exasperating to have to reckon with more than two dozen different species of rupees, and to find that your Rs. 100 might be worth only Rs. 95-11-3 if they were that kind of rupee known as "Tehanjee Arcoto" or only Rs. 63 if they were "Vizereys." Those were the days of old leisure, no doubt, but even old leisure had not unlimited patience, and so in October 1792 it was notified that "after 30th Cheyte 1200 Bengal style," corresponding with the 13th April, 1794, "only the sicca rupee be received at the public treasuries, or issued therefrom, on any account whatsoever." During the year and a-half that would pass after the date of this notice before it came into force, it was provided that any of the twenty-seven species of rupee above referred to might be paid into the treasuries in discharge of liabilities to Government, and a table was published showing the intrinsic value compared with the sicca rupee of each of these species. It is evident that one hundred years ago the rupee was a very troublesome coin to deal with, though not in exactly the same sense as that in which we say the same now.

Within the limits of a very modest experience there have been remarkable developments of the postal system, and of facilities for travel and communication in India, but when we refer to the papers we have been considering the changes effected since that time seem almost incredible. In March, 1796, we find it notified that bearers are now stationed on the new road to Benares, that travellers must start punctually at the hour that the Public Dawk is despatched that "no delay whatever is to be made on the road," that the traveller who makes use of the bearers, and complies with all the regulations, will be conveyed from Calcutta to Benares in course of time. How long he may be on the road he is not informed and has no assurance, but he is distinctly told that he must pay 500 sicca rupees when he "bespeaks" bearers, and that if he does not start at the time appointed he will forfeit Rs. 125. A first class railway ticket for this journey costs now about fifty rupees, and the time required is about twenty-four hours. When we find how tedious and costly it was to travel, it is not surprising to find that communication by letter was decidedly expensive. A "single" letter to Poona was notified to cost one rupee four annas, which to modern eyes looks rather a high postage. But it was thought inadequate a hundred years ago, and a later notification declares that one rupee seven annas is the correct charge. The papers before us are by no means concerned only with such subjects as we have commented upon, and matters of great historic interest are illustrated by contemporary records. The trial of Warren Hastings and the Permanent Settlement scheme of Lord Cornwallis may here be studied, and the impression of latter writers corrected. But it is impossible in the present notice to do more than thus mention them.

A CORRESPONDENT, in another column, reports the proceedings of the Art Conference which met at Lahore last week. The Conference was opened by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hendley, whose name has been prominently associated with Art in this country for some years past. Dr. Hendley's address was an instructive one. He reviewed the progress made since the meeting of the last conference ten years ago and made many useful suggestions as to the means to be adopted to prevent its future deterioration. In his opinion, as doubtless in that of all who have taken the trouble to think over the matter at all, the schools of arts have been of immense service in this respect, and are capable of achieving even more. Dr. Hendley's contention is that the school of art ought to be the centre of the art life of a province. It should, he thinks, be the institution in which the teachers are trained who conduct the elementary art and technical instruction of the district schools. It should also be the place to which the sons of craftsmen who show special aptitude and talent should be sent in order to receive a higher education than is possible in their own homes. In addition to propounding this general principle Dr. Hendley ventilated details of his scheme, and the conference discussed the subject pretty fully. The concensus of opinion appears to have been that much good might be done by the opening of small show-rooms in district towns where special industries exist in which good examples of the work of the craftsmen could be exhibited. This is an artistic rather than a sternly practical method of providing technical education. But a more pregnant suggestion was adopted in favour of placing master craftsmen under the supervision of the principals of the schools of art and of local boards and encouraging them to undertake the training of lads under such supervision. By this means, which is perhaps the cheapest method yet proposed of attaining the desired results, it is expected that local interest would be aroused, and the industrial arts stimulated at the places of production, while at the same time the services of the native practical men would be utilised to check deterioration and keep the indigenous handicrafts in proper channels. Failing the adoption of such a scheme by Government, the introduction of drawing into the curriculum of studies for youths destined to become artisans the conference believe would be of immense value. There would be no difficulty in making drawing compulsory in schools which teach beyond a certain standard, or for the matter of that, compulsory in all cases in which a child is destined to become an artisan.

THE Indian highwayman of to-day is of so utterly despicable a character that the stories of his exploits would never do for a sensational novel. Dacoit is the only name which can be applied to him, for he is without a single redeeming feature. To describe him as a free-booter or an oriental Rob Roy, or a Robin Hood is to flatter him. Armed with a tulwar, a knife, lathi or pistol, he will attack an inoffensive woman or child, perpetrate any cruelty for the sake of a few pice, and though he may attach a thousand rupees from a Marwari to-day, will not scruple to rob a coolie of ten annas to-morrow. As a matter of fact Indian women—or perhaps their husbands for not preventing them—are to blame for more than one-half the highway robberies which do occur. Their noses, necks, and ears and ankles laden with ornaments of silver and gold, they are a perpetual prey to the rascals who make it their business to lie in wait for practically defenceless persons on little frequented roads. They will commit murder in the most cold-blooded way when there is absolutely not even a temporary advantage to be obtained by the removal of the victim. For four rupees and-a-half the dacoit will "put up" a conveyance on the high road, rob a child-wife, and throw her into a well without compunction. There were a couple of cases of this description reported last year in the North-West Provinces. Indeed the only time in which the dacoit displays the least shadow of courage is when with a number of others he enters a village where he may be almost certain of resistance. A few examples culled from the report on professional crime in the North-West Provinces and Oudh will serve to illustrate the cowardice and relentlessness of the dacoit. In the first case worthy of notice thirty men attacked a detached house on the Grand Trunk Road at Aligarh. Seeing them march along in a body the villagers took them for police, and they had already effected an entrance when their real character became known. Without delay therefore the villagers spread out and surrounded the house, and after a stampede as far as the Ganges Canal bridge a pitched battle ensued. The dacoits used fire-arms, which in the report are described by the generic name of gun, and the report says "three of the villagers were shot dead, when they discontinued the pursuit." Then we hear of a cowherd watching over five bullocks, when a dacoit for each bullock came up. They might readily have carried off the bullocks but remembering the principle that dead men tell no tales they murdered the man before leaving. When they enter a village it is their custom to fire off their guns in order to intimidate the villagers, and let them understand what they may expect in case of opposition.

A FAVOURITE trick of dacoits is to personate police officers. At Kuswari in Manipuri district for example one night in January ten or twelve dacoits walked into the shop where a goldsmith sat working and represented to him that they had brought a warrant for the arrest of his grandson. The men walked all over the premises, seized all the goldsmith's valuables and left, not however before they had shot a mahajun, who hearing the disturbance ran to the shop to ascertain the cause. In April another band entered the house of a tradesman at Fategarh and seizing the owner of the property, bound him with a rope, and left him. It is not often, however, that the owner of the property which enriches the rascals is let off so leniently. At Kurni a party, again personating the police, entered a house, and seizing the owner forced his wife to show where her jewellery and her husband's valuables were concealed. This she did, but being roughly handled called out. The husband broke from those who had been holding him and rushed to his wife, whereupon the men shot at him, but succeeded in killing a man who had gone to his assistance and wounded several others. Five dacoits at Pilibhit stopped a dhoby and robbed him of three rupees. Twenty-five men went to the house of another man and after securing five hundred rupees put the occupant's mother among the hot ashes of a fire by way of diversion. At Jhansi they stripped the children in a house of their ornaments, and "induced the complainant's wife to point out where the valuables were kept" by burning her with torches. The same gang of scoundrels five days later "induced" the owner to point out his valuables by stringing him up to the roof of his dwelling and burning him with torches. At Sitapur twenty men, who succeeded only in finding twenty-seven rupees in a house, heated a ploughshare by way of offering the occupant an "inducement" to reveal his treasure. Innumerable cases are on record in which women travelling are robbed of their ornaments, and wedding parties rudely interrupted. Brides and bridegrooms on their way across country are frequently stopped and robbed, and the helpless rather than the strong are invariably the victims. At Bara Banki a married girl of twelve was robbed of four rupees' worth of jewellery and then thrown into a well, and at Allahabad a

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SIERRA LEONE CONTRETEMPS.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

Colonel Ellis, Commanding the Expedition against the Sofas, reports that prior to the collision with the French forces he defeated the Sofas at Kelledu. Lieutenant Gwynn, of the Royal Engineers, and one man of the West India Regiment, were wounded.

Later on Colonel Ellis captured Sidu, when Lieutenant Margesson and three privates were wounded.

PARIS, JAN. 8.

The French press are contesting the point as to whether Warina, where the collision between the French and English occurred, is in British territory.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

The *Times*, in an article on the position of the Bank of England, considers that much of the recent criticism on the Bank's methods of doing business was unjust, and believes that nothing is seriously wrong, though certain reforms are necessary.

THE CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF CALCUTTA AND OPIUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 8.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta has addressed a memorandum to the Government of India on the opium question, in the course of which he says from his own experience and enquiry he finds that so far as the Catholic missions are concerned the use of opium is no obstacle to missionary work.

Not a single case has fallen under his observation in which opium stood in the way of conversion to Christianity. He never heard complaints on this subject either from his colleagues in the Indian Episcopate or the numerous missionaries he knows.

MRS. BESANT'S TOUR.

Mrs. Annie Besant is expected to arrive in Calcutta on Wednesday, in the s.s. Peshawar. She proposes to stay in Calcutta for five days, and deliver three public lectures on "Theosophy and Hinduism," leaving Calcutta on the 16th instant.

Mrs. Besant will make a tour about two months in North India, going to Lahore, and visiting most of the towns, *en route*, proceeding to Bombay on the 15th March. She sails for England a few days later.

LORD AND LADY BRASSEY.

Lady Brassey, together with Lady Idina Brassey the Hon. Randolph Capel, and the Hon. F. Boyle left last evening for Benares.

There they join Lord Brassey to accompany his Lordship on a tour.

BENARES, JAN. 7.

Lord Brassey, with the other members of the Opium Commission, arrived by special train at 6 o'clock this morning, and drove to Camp at Nandesar Kothi.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 8.

The slight earthquake, felt at Allahabad on Thursday evening, was also noticed at Lucknow, Bareilly, Shahjehanpur and Fatehgarh. The wave seems to have been travelling from North to South.

THE NAWAB OF RAMPUR.

The Nawab of Rampur has been paying a visit to the Lieutenant-Governor in camp. He has returned to his country, greatly pleased with his travels round the world, and has evidently benefited much by all that he has seen.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces will run into Lucknow from Rae Bareilly on the 12th instant, to give evidence before the Opium Commission.

CAPTURE OF DACOITS.

The campaign against dacoits in Central India is proceeding satisfactorily. Mr. Hankin who is engaged operating against the bands on the Gwalior-Jhansi border has just captured Chademia and seven proclaimed dacoits. This leader was lately reported to have left the gang of the notorious Sultan Singh, and formed a band of his own. He committed dacoity only last week in the Jhansi district.

Major Meade, Political Agent, also reports that the Thagi and Dacoity establishment, under his orders, have captured an important gang in Bhopal.

A POLICE TRAGEDY.

A tragic affair is reported from Chanda, Central Provinces, where two police constables, after murdering a sub-inspector and his orderly attacked Mr. Skinner, Deputy Commissioner, armed with axes and a gun. Mr. Skinner tried to induce them to surrender, but without effect, and as one of the men advanced brandishing his axe, towards Mr. Skinner Dr. Strickland fired, killing him on the spot.

The other man was arrested after a desperate struggle.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 6.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	96⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	66
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 13-16
Bar Silver	31⅛

A CONTEMPORARY writes :—It would scarcely be fair to the collector of Milleriana—somebody must be looking to the biography of Sir Alexander—not to call attention to the slight breeze which disturbed the usually calm atmosphere of the Imperial Legislative Council on Thursday. The depression, to borrow a metaphor from meteorology, formed itself in the immediate neighbourhood of the Legal Member. The occasion was the reference of the Presidency Small Cause Court's Bill to a sub-committee. That measure, as every one knows, has been the subject of considerable controversy, and the chief object in referring it to a committee for report, is of course that the various views which have been put forward on different points, may be carefully and impartially examined. Sir Alexander Miller, however, who is in charge of the Bill, and to whom it fell to move the reference to a committee, has evidently made up his mind on certain aspects of the measure. At all events he thought it proper to say, that unless the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court were limited to suits of Rs. 1,000 and unless special qualifications were imposed upon the judges, he would "ask the leave of the Council when the Bill came before the committee to withdraw it." This was plainly to prejudge two of the most important issues which the Select Committee had to consider, and His Excellency the President had immediately to point out, that as his honourable colleague had "started arguments of a technical and controversial kind," it was necessary to say that "his statements must be taken to represent his own views on the subject, and that they in no way commit the Government of India." The wonder is that Sir Alexander does not tire of committing himself in the vain hope of committing others.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 22.

A PHYSICAL RETROSPECT.

THE gospel of gymnastics was the subject of my last letter. I intend this week to supplement those remarks by a brief essay on "The Necessity of Recreation." In such an age as this I assure you there is need for advice on this subject. I have no intention of teaching either my grandfather or grandmother to suck eggs. I disclaim all idea of being dogmatic on the subject. It is, however, desirable to remind people of certain facts, and of the operation of the law of cause and effect. I do not pretend to any knowledge on the subject which you yourselves do not possess if you will only turn a search light on the cobwebbed corners of your cranium and discover some self-evident truths. Most folk nowadays never stop to think. Headstrong and heedless, they hold on to their own course until their fragile barque is shipwrecked, and then they wonder how they could so flagrantly, so shamelessly disregard the chart, and they are the first to confess that they have duly reaped the reward of their folly. At such a festive season as Christmas, when most of us can spare a few hours to gaze at the faces in the fire, I beg of you, without in any way wishing to disturb you, to think about the necessity of recreation. The subject can really be no more burked than the income-tax, which always hovers around in the shape of a New Year's gift to the Queen. Recreation is really as paramount a necessity as food or sleep. I do not mind your lofty smile, Mr. Moneybags. Go on, look over your bank book this Christmas and see how your wealth has accumulated these twelve months. Perhaps you do not think of your own rotund proportions, and that you yourself have swelled in bulk since last Xmas. The point for consideration which we should most of us dwell upon is this : "Am I in better health than last Christmas, am I physically fitter, and have I in the twelve months now closing spared that time for rest, recreation, and exercise which I promised myself last December." The wealth of a nation is its health. And if we would be healthy we must take the trouble to observe Nature's laws and requirements. Nature is very recuperative if she be assisted. A sick nation is bankrupt. So much by way of thesis and general introduction.

THE HABITS OF THE CLASSES AND THE MASSES IN RELATION TO HEALTH.

Society in England may be divided into three classes—the rich, the middle-class, and the poor. Considering the position of the last first, I fear that the poor of all degrees, including the working classes, work too long and recreate too little. True, the hours of labour are not so long as they used to be, but the conditions of many occupations make a forcible division of life into bed and work : I'll guarantee that we all of us know some shopman, some shop girl, and others, who are confined to the counter or a desk for 70 and 80 hours a week. And, again, where the hours are not long and wearying there is a nerve-sapping rush. Machinery is speeded to run at its utmost limits, and we must keep pace with the lightning letters commonly called telegrams. Added to this, too, many of the poorer people are not housed in too healthy dwellings. More breathing space is required. The middle classes are largely in the same boat as the bulk of the working population. The middle-class paterfamilias, and the middle-class young man has always his nose on the desk or the bench. What with cabs, 'busses, trams, and railways there is little inducement to walk to business. Except to the resolute the temptation to ride is overpowering. We ride to business and work like plantation slaves until the city clock or the town-hall chimes sound the hour of one. Then we rush into a restaurant and bolt our midday meal, the while scanning whole columns of a newspaper. We hurry back to work by two and slog away until five or six, and then home—perhaps never to turn out again for excess. Maybe one is too tired for such arduous work as exercise, or we befool ourselves with the sophistical absurdity that if we were made for walking or running we should have been provided with four legs instead of two. Statistics have been published showing the increase in heart disease in our time, and this is ascribed to over mental work and bodily wear and tear produced by the pressure and haste of our modern existence. We use our bodies as if they were not of delicate build, and as if they did not require rest, recreation and proper food. Too frequently the working classes get no exercise, and the middle-class person crams what should be a year's care into a fortnight's hard work during a holiday, or else gives way to supreme idleness. Then take the rich. Even the wealthy too often abandon the physical culture of their earlier years. They very frequently forget their physical exercises just as beautifully as they do the genders of their Latin nouns and the conjugation of the Greek irregular verbs. The rich too often lead a lazy life. The feverish existence of what is called Society, the mischief of late six-course dinners with abominable Continental concoctions, and the tone engendered by the diligent reading of French novels, cannot be removed by a rush up the Rhine, by idling at Scarborough or even by a round of visits to country houses. I cannot, in an article devoted to considerations of sport, dwell further on this branch of the subject. I have endeavoured to etch swiftly with my pen point what are, I am afraid, too often the characteristics of our three large classes of the people. My object is to beseech all who can by any possible means squeeze any time to devote themselves to the cultivation and preservation of their physique.

THE NECESSITY OF RECREATION.

Recreation in one form or another is a necessity. Recreation is the real lubricator of life ; it oils the machinery and allows it to work smoothly. The most repulsive school of philosophy does not deny the necessity of recreation. In one form or another it is the universal object of pursuit. How important then it is that those objects of pursuit should be bracing, health giving, and invigorating. There are some ascetic souls who would banish all the felicities of life and make even our temporary respites from toil sad and depressing. Let the young men and maidens, the fathers and their sons, the mothers and their daughters of this country do all that they can, both by example and precept, to encourage healthy outdoor exercise and thus help to improve the general health of the nation both now and hereafter. After what I said last week, and what I am again enforcing to-day, I was particularly pleased the other day to read what Dr. Noel Paton had been laying down to the Edinburgh Health Society. Dr. Paton insisted on the importance of exercise, and he remarked that it was just as essential to mantain the brain in health as it was to maintain the muscles in condition. If the body is to be properly developed, he added, not merely one group of muscles but all the muscles must be kept in action, so not any one part of the nervous system but all parts of it must be brought into play. Hence the great value of such games as cricket and football. He spoke of the irrational development of learning, which at present passed for education, and declared that fundamental reform was necessary in our methods. In other words Dr. Paton strengthens my contentions of last week. We want more physical education both in our tender years, in our adult stage, and when we are of older growth.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF RECREATION.

On the subject of recreation, amusement, and sport, how eloquent are the words and how forcible the apologia of a celebrated writer who remarks :—"It were unjust and ungrateful to conceive that the amusements of life are altogether forbidden by its beneficent Author. They serve, on the contrary important purposes in the economy of life, and are destined to produce important effects both upon our happiness and character. They are 'the wells of the desert,' the kind resting-places in which toil may relax, in which the weary spirit may recover its tone, and where the desponding mind may reassume its strength and its hopes. They are in another view, of some importance to the dignity of individual character. In everything we call amusement there is generally some display of taste and imagination; some elevation of the mind from mere animal indulgence. Even in the scenes of relaxation, therefore, they have a tendency to preserve the dignity of human character, and to fill up the vacant and unguarded hours of life with occupations innocent at least if not virtuous. But their principal effect, perhaps, is upon the social character of man. Whenever amusement is sought it is in the society of our brethren; and whenever it isin sympathy with the happiness of those around us, it bespeaks the disposition of benevolence, and it recreates it. When men assemble, accordingly, for the purpose of general happiness or joy, they exhibit to the thoughtful eye one of the most pleasing appearances of their original character. They leave behind them, for a time, the faults of their station and the asperities of their temper ; they forget the secret views and the selfish purposes of their ordinary life, and mingle with the crowd around them with no other view than to receive and communicate happiness. It is a spectacle which it is impossible to observe without emotion ; and while the virtuous man rejoices at the evidence which it affords of the benevolent constitution of his nature, the pious man is apt to bless the benevolence of the God who thus makes the wilderness and the solitary place to be glad, and whose wisdom renders even the hours of amusement subservient to the cause of virtue. It is not, therefore, the use of the innocent amusements of life which is dangerous, but the abuse of them ; it is not when they are occasionally, but when they are constantly pursued ; when the love of amusement degenerates into a passion ; and when, from being an occasional indulgence, it becomes an habitual desire." Was ever a more earnest justification for national exercise and recreation penned ? It was written by a great thinker and an accomplished author, who virtually insists upon not only the desirableness, but the necessity for recreation, according to the Divine plan. He speaks of the moral elevation of pure sport, how it fosters the gregarian instincts of the race, how it unmasks the real character of men, which is discovered not at business but at play, how it trains the temper, and abolishes the laws of caste, how it promotes discipline, and how it teaches common action for the common good and enjoyment. These things are not trifles. I care not who makes the nation's laws if I can make the nation's games. Our games frame our character, and exercise prevents recourse to the family medicine man. Our games, our sports, and our pastimes never die. Says Horace Smith:—"Almost everything may be lost to a nation's history but its sports and pastimes ; the diversions of a people being commonly interwoven with some immutable element of the general feeling, or perpetuated by circumstances of climate or locality, these will frequently survive when every other national peculiarity has worn itself out, and fallen into oblivion."

THE AMUSEMENTS OF ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OF MEN.

I am not writing a farrago of nonsense. The men with minds have generally believed in the necessity for recreation. Disraeli tells us that among the Jesuits it was a standing rule of order that after an application to study of two hours, the mind should be bent by some relaxation, however trifling. Thus when Petavius was writing his great theological work, the favourite recreation of the learned Father was, at the close of every second hour, to twirl his chair round for five minutes. The great Samuel Clarke used to regale his logical abstractions by sundry antics,such as leaping over tables and chairs. When the late Professor Tyndall was younger, it was not uncommon for him to go through a course of vaulting backwards and forwards over a table prior to delivering a lecture. This was not the eccentricity of genius ; it was the old doctrine of the Jesuits. Tyndall was a famous mountain climber. That was his form of sport, and he was both skilful and intrepid. He loved the Alps, and the Alpine Club, a society of mountaineers, loved Tyndall. Once when Tyndall was asked by an invalid lady for the name of his doctor, he replied : "The Alps, madam." To travel back again Agesilaus amused himself by riding on a stick ; Scipio gathering shells on the seashore ; Tycho Brahe by polishing glasses ; Descartes, Pope, Cowper, by gardening ; Sir Henry Walton, Izaak Walton, Cotton, Paley, Sir Walter Scott, Christopher Norh, Sir J. E. Millais, and Wilhelm II. by fishing ; and Alfred the Great, Edward the Confessor, William the Norman, and his successors, Edward III., Elizabeth, James I., and so on to our own Prince of Wales in hunting. Indeed hunting in some form or another has always been part of the amusement of the Court and the nobles. Edward the Confessor, monk though he was, "took the greatest delight to follow a pack of swift hounds in pursuit of game, and to cheer them on with his voice." Edward III., who kept a great stud and 600 hounds and dogs, took staghounds, hare hounds and hawks with him to France when we were at war with that country. Queen Elizabeth was so "excellently disposed to hunting" that she was seen on horseback every other day when she was even 77. And who is fonder of being at the covert side to-day than our own Prince of Wales. Indeed, most members of our reigning Royal family hunt. A Rev. Mr. Stokes, a blind clergyman, and Professor Saunderson, the profound blind mathematican of Cambridge, used to hunt. In our own day, blind men play cricket, and even build most magnificent racing yachts. The yacht which beat Valkyrie, and retained the American Cup for the Americans, was constructed by a blind man. And so I could amble on in this unsystematic way, showing you that many of the most famous men and women that the world has known, indeed, all sorts and conditions of people, ancient and modern, have recognised the necessity of recreation.

THE HAPPY MEDIUM OF WORK AND PLAY.

The man who won't find time for rational healthy recreation will sooner or later have to make time to be ill. Our schools and colleges now recognise the benefit of physical training. In the army and navy men are encouraged to play cricket, football, to race, and to indulge in all games and sporting pursuits. In the Houses of Commons and Lords sport is recognised as an integral part of our national life. A very large percentage of our legislators in both Houses are sportsmen. Cricket, golf, tennis, racing, steeplechasing, and yachting have their champions there. The Lords and the Commons play a match at cricket, the Commons have their annual point-to-point race over good stiff country, and their Parliamentary golf tournament. Indeed the claims of sport, and the necessity for recreation are everywhere recognised, but they are not everywhere carried out. I want us all to be sportsmen—at least all who are not denied the privilege by constitutional weakness or deformity—not merely theoretical sportsmen—but downright, earnest, practical sportsmen. Let us, no matter what grade of society we belong to—rich, middle-class, or poor—make up our minds to find time for either bicycling, riding, boxing, football, cricket, golf, lawn tennis, boating, running, swimming or some other form of the vigorous outdoor exercise. Those who are confined within four walls during business hours should consecrate their leisure to outdoor pleasure to a very large extent whenever the weather will allow. Those who are outside the day over should not neglect similar pursuits, but to them a game of billiards, a hand at whist, or a battle at chess, should be particularly engrossing. Only, my friends, if you wish to be happy, do find time for some enjoyment. You know I often think it would do much good to the youth of England if the Government itself set aside even a small fund and gave Queen's prizes for proficiency at certain sports. We have given Queen's Plates on the turf, and Queen's premiums to assist and encourage horse-breeding. Why then cannot the Government do something to encourage the people even more to be careful of their physique, so that the national standard may not deteriorate in any awy. Above all, I would say, in conclusion, with what good Bishop Hall remarks:—"Recreation is intended to the mind as whetting to the scythe, to sharpen the edge of it, which otherwise would grow dull and blunt. He, therefore, that spends his whole time in recreation is ever whetting, never mowing ; as, contrarily, he that always toils, and never recreates, is ever mowing, never whetting—laboring much to little purpose; as good no scythe as no edge. I would so interchange that I neither be dull with work, nor idle and wanton with recreation." And this is my last sporting "sermon" for many months.

LEOPARDS have been troublesome in Kulu lately. The shepherds see them walking about the hillsides in broad daylight ; cattle have been killed, goats and dogs carried off, near Bajaura in particular, which place is visited by a leopard nearly every night, whilst the numerous license-holders seem to do little or nothing in the way of shooting them. These leopards are clearly no respecters of persons, one of them having had the impudence to levy toll on the Lieutenant Governor's camp, one of H. H.'s Staff having had his dog carried off whilst shooting close to the Kundi dak bungalow.

THE LAHORE ART CONFERENCE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—The Art Conference, which has been sitting in Lahore from January 1st, closed on the 4th, having got through a large amount of business. The following were the members:—Dr. J. Sime, Director of Public Instructions in the Punjab ; Messrs. Griffiths and Jobbins, Principals of the Bombay and Calcutta Schools of Art, respectively ; Mr. Andrews, officiating Principal of the Lahore School of Art ; Dr. Watt, C.I.E., Reporter of Economic Products, &c., of Calcutta ; Mr. E. Nicholls, Secretary to the Municipal Committee of Umritsur ; Mr. M. Crosse, Inspector of Schools, Oudh Circle ; Sahebzada Gulam Ahmed Khan, Member of Council of Regency, Gwalior State ; Mehta Bakhtawar Mull, Jodhpore State; Mr. Aitkinson, Engineer of the Jammu and Kashmir State; and Mian Lal Din also an officer of the Kashmir State. Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., of Jaypore presided,and delivered an opening address on the results of the previous conference, which sat ten years ago, and the progress of the Industrial Arts of India. He also gave suggestions for the future. The conference considered such questions as the promotion of drawing as a part of the general educational scheme, the employment of Oriental models in school drawing classes, the establishment of training or of technical schools and workshops at art centres, the adaptation of Indian art and artware to modern requirements, and the value of exhibitions, prizes, and scholarships. The question of the extension of technical education entered largely into their discussions, and it was the opinion of the conference that much might be done in that direction by opening small show-rooms in district towns, where special industries existed, in which good examples of the work of the craftsmen could be exhibited by placing master craftsmen under supervision of the principals of schools of art and of local boards and of encouraging them to undertake the training of lads under such supervision. In this way it was thought that local interest would be aroused and the industrial arts stimulated at the places of production, while at the same time the services of the native practical men would be utilized in such a way as it was hoped would check deterioration and keep the indigenous handicrafts in proper channels. It was thought that drawing was as necessary as reading and writing for youths who were to become artizans, and that the study of this subject should be made compulsory for them concurrent with or before their technical training in such a manner as is now practised at Umritsur. As far as possible, the model should be of Oriental character. The conference considered the work done by the schools of art, which they thought had been generally of a most beneficial character, and made suggestions for still more utilizing them, as the centres of the art life of their respective provinces, especially in the direction of aiding technical education and in providing masters to carry it out and teach drawing if made compulsory in Indian schools beyond a certain standard. The members of the Conference inspected the collections in the exhibition, where they found ample proof of the correctness of their views, especially as regards the usefulness of schools of art in checking the bad effects of certain European influences on the Indian workmen, who are only too ready to destroy the character of their arts by the introduction of foreign and unsuitable elements. They thought that the influence of many dealers in art work had been most disastrous on the arts of the country. The Conference was remarkable in the fact that there was little or no difference of opinion in the conclusions which were formed. Much regret was felt at the absence of Messrs. Coldstream and Kipling, whose advice would have been invaluable on such an occasion as the present.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

SIXTEEN "Jackals" in Camp the night before the Parla Meet looked like business, and it was not surprising, therefore, to count no less than five and forty sportsmen as the Master moved off in the direction of Melon Ground just at daybreak. Jacks are generally afoot early necessitating a correspondingly early start, and we were not long before the hounds picked up the line of as straight-necked a customer as ever robbed a hen roost. The ground was shocking bad at the start as we galloped across to the low hills at Bamanwadi, and how the horses managed to keep on their legs was and always is a marvel. Just as we sunk the hill on the far side alongside the Chuckla Tank master jack was viewed lobbing along with the hounds close to his brush. He was as near as possible run into until he thought it was about time to bestir himself ; he bolted across the margin of the tank down the lane to the left, and then swung right handed through a line of stiff fences and across the open in the direction of Saar. Hounds can not negotiate cactus fences so quickly as a jack, and he made the most of his advantage in this direction. Hounds went a regular cracker across the open and down to the backwater (which was crossed at rather a stony uncomfortable spot) and then on again through the Fields beyond as straight as a die and at a tremendous pace in the direction of the big hills above Chandoli, which were evidently the Jack's point. The heavy weights soon found the pace was beginning to tell and several horses began to show unmistakable signs of having had enough. Surely the hill will stop the varmint. After such a bustling as he has had he cannot possibly face it ! Yes he can though, and up go the hounds and after them several of the keener spirits. The more prundent shirk the hill, however, and watch the progress of events from below. Some over-zealous sportsmen in arriving at the top view a jack bolting up the valley to the left and holloa to the Master who had gone round the foot of the hill. No hounds to be seen though, so this cannot be the hunted jack ; hounds must have turned back off the hill on the same side as they came up, and this proves to be the case. The jack was evidently done, for reaching the top of the hill dare not face the run across the further valley and the hills beyond, so turned back and was let into and killed close to the spot where he first breasted the hill.

The Master's fruitless gallop up the valley to the holloa prevented his arriving in time to see the kill and the obsequies had already been performed by a past Master who had been one of the prudent ones who spared their horses the scramble up the hill. We had a most enjoyable morning and quite the fastest galop we have had with hounds for many a long day.

The next meet will it is understood be on Wednesday at the Rifle Butts when if we get only half as good a morning we shall have no reason to be dissatisfied.

DANCE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR and LADY HARRIS gave a small dance at Government House, last night. Appended is the programme :—

Valse	They all love Jack.
Valse	Queen of My Heart.
Valse	Maid Marian.
Lancers	Trial by Jury.
Valse	Queen of Beauty.
Polka	Bonne Bouche.
Iolanthe	
Valse	The Mountebanks.
Valse	In Old Madrid.
Polka	Black and Tan.
Valse	Princess May.
Galop	Encore.

MR. F. J. E. SPRING, Engineer in charge of the Madras-Bezwada Railway Survey, has been transferred to Shillong as Consulting Engineer. Mr. Shadbolt will succeed him in charge of the Survey, Mr. Spring has been suffering a good deal from fever contracted in the Northern Circars.

THE Hon. John Boyd, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, whose death has been announced, was born in 1828 at Magherafelt, county Derry. He left Ireland in childhood. At eleven years of age he went to work for Messrs. Holdsworth and Daniel, of St. John, the commercial capital of New Brunswick, and rose with the course of seventeen years to be a member of the firm. Mr. Boyd took an active part in the educational, municipal, and political affairs of his city and province, and was one of the leaders in advocating Canadian confederation, even when his fellow citizens regarded such a policy with great distrust. Early in 1879 he was made a senator of the Dominion, and retained his seat until his appointment, only a couple of months ago, to succeed Sir Leonard Tilley as executive head of New Brunswick.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AT next Thursday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council the Volunteers Bill will probably be introduced by General Brackenbury, and the Prisoners' Bill by Dr. Lethbridge. The Bill amending the Coinage Act may have to stand over for a short time.

AFTER the capture of Bijai Singh and his gang in the Etah district on the 3rd, five guns, seven pistols, and six swords were recovered from the dacoits. There were no casualties on the side of the police.

THE Commissionership of Allahabad, about to become vacant by Mr. Wright's transfer to the Opium Agency at Benares, will be filled, it is believed, by Mr. G. R. C. Williams, who officiated as Commissioner in 1892 at Allahabad and last year at Agra.

THE Carl Frederich, a German vessel which had struck on the North Luconia reef and had been abandoned, has been picked up by the American ship Georgietta and towed into Labuan, where the Carl Frederich is now discharging her cargo.

AT the Central Committee meeting of the Dufferin Fund on Wednesday special votes of thanks were unanimously passed to Sir Philip Hutchins and Colonel Harlock Pritchard, the former as member of the Committee and the latter as honorary treasurer for many years. Colonel Pritchard also acted as honorary secretary for some months last year. Sir John Muir, who in 1889 lent the sum of Rs. 10,000 in order that its interest might be spent in providing certain scholarships at the Calcutta Medical College and Campbell Medical School, has alloted the above sum to remain in trust for a further term of two years on the same condition.

THE remaining milestones in the lower Kulu valley are still being gradually defaced and broken at night by some unknown person, the most generally accepted theory at present being that the *deos* and *deotas* disapprove of them and destroy them accordingly. Not that these milestones are of any particular value as indices of distance. Some ten years ago an official of the Quarter Master General's Department measured the distances with a pedometer wheel. The deodar mile posts that were then put up were very soon utilized as firewood. Then the District Board set to work to re-measure the road, and sent a munshi to compute the distances with a crooked stick, with the result that the miles vary a good deal in length—anything you like between 1,200 and 2,000 yards.

NEWS has come to hand of an appalling accident had occurred at Ningpo recently resulting in the death of between two and three hundred women and children. It appears that the annual theatrical performance of the 1st of the 11th moon in honour of the Gods was being given in a temple on the Settlement and was attended by upwards of four hundred people. The people were enjoying themselves generally, smoking, eating, chatting, and drinking tea. Among the crowd was a boy who was smoking a cigarette which he threw away in a heap of straw at the foot of the staircase leading to the upper story of the temple. The straw quickly blazed up and burning the staircase, preventing the people getting out. Of course, there was a general rush to escape ; some were trumpled to death, others jumped out of the windows and were either killed, or so badly injured that they were unable to escape the flames and so perished, while other passively awaited their fate which was not long in overtaking them, and they were roasted alive or suffocated by the smoke.

THE Dehra church, says a contemporary, was never as prettily decorated as on the 28th December for the marriage of Mr. W. H. Boutflower, N. W. P., Educational Department, with Miss Mary Swetenham, youngest daughter of Colonel E. Swetenham, R.E. The Christmas day decorations were supplemented by arches of bamboos and flowers and the chancel very prettily laid out with maidenhair ferns. The decorations were carried out by the Misses Reynolds and Murray. The number who assembled to witness the ceremony quite filled the church. All Dehra society was present. The service, a choral one, was conducted by the Rev. Oscar Watkins. Shortly before 11 o'clock the bridegroom, accompanied by Mr. Chas. Gordon, his best man, and Mr. T. C. Swetenham, groomsman, took his place close to the chancel, and shortly afterwards the bride, accompanied by Colonel Swetenham and the bridesmaids arrived. As the bride's party advanced up the aisle the service opened with the hymn "The voice that breathed oe'r Eden." At the end of the service a special hymn, "O Perfect Love," was sung, and on the party leaving the vestry, after signing the register, Mrs. Jervis played Mendelsohn's wedding march. There were four bridesmaids, sister and cousins of the bride. After the service a large party was entertained at Benfield by Colonel Swetenham.

THE following appears in the *Times* :—Sir,—As one cognisant of the facts concerning the petition of forty-nine medical men in Bombay deploring the use of opium by natives of India, which is alluded to in a telegram published by you, and dated Calcutta December 3, I wish to deny that the petition, was in any sense a fraud. In April 1891 a large meeting was held in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall, Bombay, to support Sir Joseph Pease's motion on the Opium Question. The Bishop of Bombay accupied the chair, and an anti-opium committee for Bombay, was formed as a result of that meeting. Among the speakers was a Parsee doctor, who also joined the committee. It was he who suggested and drafted the petition in question, under the auspices of the committee, and with the help of its hon. secretary. He obtained several of the signatures personally, and the remainder were got in the usual way by a person who took the petition round to the houses of the medical men of Bombay. This person was paid for his time simply, and not by the result of his work. The names (which I saw) had every appearance of being genuine. The petition was completed and sent to the House of Commons in February or March 1892. It was first published in the *Sentinal* for April 1892, and has since been published and circulated both in India and England without any challenge. I hear from Bombay that strong official pressure was being put upon the signatories to this petition to induce them to recant. This makes it easier to understand the report that so many of the signatures have been "repudiated." The lapse of time and the impossibility of recovering the original document made their retreat more easy.—I am, Sir, yours, &c., Helen S. Dyer (Wife of the Editor of the *Bombay Guardian*), 16 Mercers' Road, Holloway, N., December 12.

AN application has been made to Mr. Justice North for the confirmation of duly passed resolutions for reduction of capital in re Agra Bank (Limited). Very little capital had been lost otherwise than on account of the depreciation of silver coinage. The company was formed in 1866 for the purpose of reviving the old Agra Bank. The shareholders' capital was subscribed in England in gold. It was sent out to India and China, and is now, to a large extent, represented by silver obligations. The reduction proposed was 400,000*l*, out of 1,000,000*l*. His lordship confirmed the resolutions, and, looking at the special circumstance that the use of word "reduced" might be misunderstood in India and China, he dispensed with the further use of that word. Mr. Everitt, Q.C., and Mr. Kirby were the counsel employed.

THE hearing of the appeal of the Indian law student, Mr. Sheikh Meeran Buksh, from the decision of the Benchers of Gray's Inn, who in July last refused to call him to the Bar, was commenced in the "Moses Room" at the House of Lords on Dec. 16, before the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England (Lord Coleridge), Sir Francis Jeune (President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division), and Justices Mathew, Romer, Wright, Collins, and Kennedy. Mr. Lawson Walton, Q.C., M.P., appeared as counsel on behalf of the petitioner, and Mr. Gully, Q.C.M.P., and Mr. H. Duke represented the Benchers of Gray's Inn. The further hearing of the appeal was continued on Dec. 19, and lasted until nearly four o'clock, when their lordships intimated that they would take time to consider their judgment.

THE GENESIS OF THE BOMBAY ANTI-OPIUM PETITION.

THE genuineness of the petition presented to the House of Commons against the use of opium, purporting to be signed by forty-nine medical gentlemen, residing in Bombay, having been circumstantially called in question by the majority of the alleged signatories, we felt it to be desirable to make some enquiries on the subject. The first give the text of the document, which under the circumstances may be now described as of historic interest. It will be observed that the wording of the petition —which seems to be framed on the model of tracts describing all imaginary ailments with a view to enhance the value of the quack remedy which is to cure them—is too emphatic for men divided between two opinions to readily identify themselves with it, and the assumption may, therefore, fairly be drawn that only strong anti-opiumists would care to sign it.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Undersigned Members of the Medical Profession in the Bombay Presidency, India.

Sheweth.—That your petitioners, while engaged in the duties of their profession, have observed with sorrow and alarm the many evil effects, which result from the taking of opium in its various forms. Opium is frequently taken at first, merely for pleasure, but in too many cases the liking is acquired through the ignorant use of the drug for all classes of ailments. Beginning with small quantities there is an irresistible craving to increase the dose, leading the victim on from grains to drachms.

The craving for the drug and the fascination it presents to the user are far more powerful than those of any other intoxicating agent. Hence it is that out of one hundred persons who once take opium in any form (except under qualified medical advice) ninety-nine, if not all of them, become confirmed opium slaves in a short time. Originally taking it of his own free-will for pleasure, the victim now continues it to soothe mental uneasiness and bodily pain consequent on its habitual use. It requires almost superhuman power of self-denial to shake off its bondage.

The habitue of opium carries a sallow complexion, bloodless cheeks and lips, and a haggard countenance. In the morning he feels a remarkable dryness or burning in the throat, which urges him to repeat the dose. If it is withheld beyond the usual hour there is great prostration, vertigo, torpor, and discharge of water from the eyes ; coldness is felt all over the body with aching pains in all parts. If the drug is still withheld diarrhœa occurs, and the most horrid feelings of wretchedness with disturbed sleep ensue.

The continued use of opium, in however moderate quantities, destroys the natural appetite, deranges the digestive organs, impedes the circulation, and vitiates the quality of the blood, obstructs respiration and fills the lungs with poisonous vapour, depresses the spirits, weakening and exhausting the nervous system, and producing emaciation.

That your petitioners also desire to draw your attention to the great harm, which results from the practice of giving opium in the form of a small pill to children. This is done by parents in order to save themselves trouble, but the evils that spring from the practice are of a serious nature. Numerous cases of opium poisoning arise from it, many of which end fatally.

That among the opium-consumers even when they know the habit is undermining their constitutions and see the dread effects in those around them, they are unable to discontinue their daily portion. One evidence of the strength this habit exerts is the fact that when the means of purchase are exhausted, rather than endure the physical torture caused by its discontinuance, a man will sell his wife and children to purchase the drug.

Not the least of the evils resulting from this pernicious habit is the destruction of the moral powers. Not only is the body killed and the power of the will weakened, but the affections, thoughts, and desires are corrupted, thus completing the ruin of the whole man.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray that steps may be taken to assimilate the Indian to the English law in respect to opium, and thus bring about the prohibition of this dangerous drug as an article of common consumption, and restrict its use to medical purposes only.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Our representative first visited Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, who said that about two years ago he received a call from a Parsee doctor, who requested him to sign the petition, which he stated had been prepared with the hearty concurrence of the Bishop of Bombay. "I refused to sign the document," continued Dr. da Cunha, "as I am favourable rather than otherwise to the use of opium. Imagine, therefore, my surprise to find when the petition was republished in the *Bombay Guardian* some weeks ago that the signatures included that of 'J. G. da Cunha.' This was a clumsy forgery as I always sign my name in full 'J. Gerson da Cunha.'" Proceeding next to the residence of one of the leading evangelical ministers of the city, with a view to learn something about the Anti-Opium Alliance, and how far it was concerned with the production of the petition, our representative found that the reverend gentleman had from the first refused to identify himself with the agitation, on the ground that he had not sufficiently studied the question to feel justified in throwing in his lot with the Alliance. He was more fortunate in his next visit as the minister whom he called on had heartily joined in the project for the formation of the Alliance, and was present at the inaugural meeting held in May, 1891, under the presidency of the Bishop of Bombay. As a result of the meeting a circular in the following terms was issued and largely circulated throughout the city :—

THE BOMBAY ANTI-OPIUM ALLIANCE.

President.—The Bishop of Bombay.

Treasurer.—Rev. R. M. Gray, Marine Lines.

Secretary.—Mr. F. P. Horne, 6, Grant Road.

The Bombay Anti-Opium Alliance has for its single object the promotion of the total severance of the Government of British India from its connection with the opium traffic.

Those who may join it are not asked to commit themselves to any expression of opinion as to the means by which this object should be accomplished.

No religious qualification is required for membership ; the Alliance having been formed with the express intention of including persons of any race, creed, or caste.

The minimum subscription has been fixed at As. 4, per annum, in

he petition ?" he was asked. "I cannot positively deny doing so," was the reply. "as it is not easy to remember everything I did two years ago, but I certainly have not the slightest recollection of having signed a petition on the subject or of being asked to do so."

There are said to be two sides to every question, and in order to ascertain what could be said in defence of the petition it was necessary to call upon Mr. F. P. Horne, the honorary secretary of the Alliance. He and a friend who was with him said: "We have ample proof of the authenticity of the document, and can place it before the public when the proper time arrives, but the onus of proof rests upon the opposite party. They have produced no satisfactory evidence, and until they do so it is not for us to become defendants."

"Then do you not admit the statements of many of the alleged signatories that they did not sign such a petition as evidence ?"

"No, I do not," emphatically replied Mr. Horne. "All they amount to is this: an anonymous correspondent of one of the Bombay dailies has alleged that thirty-eight of the forty-eight signatories have disclaimed connection with the document. But if you read their statements as given by this anonymous correspondent (whose identity as an official connected with the opium traffic is, I think, pretty well established) you will find that four only of the number deny signing, whilst there oth thirty-four only say they do not remember doing so—a very different thing to a straightforward denial."

It was pointed out that amongst the disclaimers were gentlemen who alleged that their signature were obtained by misrepresentations. In denying this Mr. Horne stated the method pursued. The petition, he said, was prepared by Dr. Rustom Ranina, now residing on Chowpatty Sea Face, Bombay, who personally called on three or four of the signatories, and Mr. Horne called upon one other. The remaining signatories were visited by a peon, who in each case took a printed copy of the petition at the bottom of which were the words —

This petition should be signed in ink and on one side of the paper only. It is important to have the full address, including name of town. When signed please return to the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Anti-Opium Alliance, Mr. F. P. Horne, 6, Grant Road, Bombay.

The peon was also furnished with a circular letter to each medical man couched in the following terms :—

"Dear Dr.————,

"Herewith I send you a petition to the House of Commons dealing with the Opium Question.

"At the present juncture the Anti-Opium Party in England are looking for expressions of opinion from India, and this petition presents an opportunity for you to help forward a movement which is on the side of truth and justice.

"Trusting you will add your signature to the paper, and thus show your sympathy with the multitudes in this country who are already victims to the use of opium, and extend to them this helping hand.

Yours, &c."

"Where was the misrepresentation," asked Mr. Horne, "in all this ? The doctors could see at a glance the drift of the petition, and they were at perfect liberty to sign it or not."

"Then the statement that has been made that most of the signatories attached their name to the document at a meeting of the Medical Union, under the impression that it referred to something else, is incorrect ?"

"Yes," was the reply. "None of the signatures were obtained except in the manner I have stated. In regard to the call I myself made, it was upon Dr. Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Grant Road, who, according to the interested correspondent, questioning the authenticity of the signatures, has lately said: 'I do not remember having signed the petition that appears in the *Anti-Opium News* for the 15th September; but if I have done so, it must be under some false representations, or without carefully reading it. My views are quite contrary to what appears in the paper.' Now, I found Dr. Mody at home, and handed him the petition which he read and then signed in my presence, so I cannot see how he can declare his signature was obtained under false representations."

"What proof have you that the correspondent referred to is personally interested in the opium trade ?"

"All I know is that Dr. Atmaram Pandurang in conversing a few days ago with myself and a friend, told us when I spoke about his recantation that he did not know when talking to Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, the Chief Opium Inspector, that what he then said would be made public. Dr. Rustom Ranina has also told me that he has learned from medical men that Mr. R. P. Jehangir had called upon them. From these circumstances, and the Chief Inspector's letter to the London *Daily Graphic* discrediting the petition I draw my own conclusions."

"How is it," continued Mr. Horne, turning questioner, "that there was no repudiation of the petition until long after its publication ? It was published in England months ago and republished in illuminated form by the *Bombay Guardian* last September—six weeks before it was disclaimed. Even as far back as January last mention was made of the petition in the *Guardian* and the portraits of Drs. R. N. Khory and Atmaram Pandurang were given. A copy of the petition was sent to almost every newspaper in India, and other means were taken to give it wide publicity. Would all this have been done had we known the document to be a bogus one ?"

In reply to the next question Mr. Horne could not say that means were taken to supply every one of the signatories with a copy of the illuminated reproduction of the petition. "Its authenticity had not then been called in question. But I know as a matter of fact that a copy of the petition was sent to Dr. Atmaram Pandurang's house at the time. Surely these recantations would have come earlier in the day, had they not been the result of official pressure brought to bear just at the last moment upon the signatories."

It was suggested that steps should be taken to have the original document unearthed from the Parliamentary archives, in order that the matter might be satisfactorily cleared up. Mr. Horne replied that Sir Joseph Pease had recently made a statement that it had been destroyed in the ordinary course. "If this is not the case," he added, "and the original is still in existence, I shall welcome its production, and am quite prepared to take the consequences if it is found to be a bogus document."

It was then sought to ascertain the circumstances under which the Alliance has so long lain dormant, but Mr. Horne being very uncommunicative on the subject, our representative took his leave, assuring him that the only object in having the interview was to assist in the elucidation of the facts.

THE Hemp Drugs Commission at Calicut visited the Lunatic Asylum, making special inquiry into the cases of insanity attributed to hemp drugs. They also examined a number of witnesses, principally medical men. Among the latter was Surgeon-Major Carruthers, the Superintendent of the Asylum, whose evidence was practically confined to a statement of the methods on which inquiry regarding the cause of insanity is conducted. Perhaps the most important witness was Rev. S. Long of the London Missionary Society. He stated that he had seen nothing of the drugs or their effects during his nine years' residence in India. But he had conducted an inquiry during the last two months, so as to have information to give the Commission. He was against liquor and drugs whether in moderation or excess; and his views regarding hemp drugs were decidedly unfavourable. At the same time he gave a very candid and interesting account of his method of inquiry, and the actual materials on which he based the opinions he had formed. We hear that the leaders of the Roman Catholic and Basel Missions in Malabar were asked to give evidence but declined, as they had no information. Less seems to be known of the hemp drugs there than in Northern India: it appears that they are much less used. The Commission were to sit next in Madura.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., POST, BOMBAY.

THE NEW DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

As Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. S. Bisset, C.I.E., R.E., has now formally taken over his appointment as Director-General of Railways, some biographical details respecting his career will be read with interest. He came out to India as a young Lieutenant in the Engineer's Department in 1863, and joined the Public Works Department at the end of 1866, being appointed as a second grade Assistant Engineer on the Rohilkhund-Terai contour survey. In 1868 he was appointed Assistant Principal of the Civil Engineering College, but two years later reverted to survey work on the Darjeeling Railway. A few months afterwards he gained his first insight into Indian railway management in the office of the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway. At the latter end of 1870 he became associated with the Holkar State Railways, but shortly afterwards went to the Punjab as Executive Engineer on the Punjab Northern State Railway. He next went to Calcutta as Deputy Consulting Engineer, and in 1875 was appointed manager of the Holkar and Neemuch State Railway. During the Madras famine in 1877, Captain Bisset's services were requisitioned to superintend both transport and relief works, his work in this capacity being so assiduous and valuable as to gain the commendation of the Secretary of State (Lord Cross). The memorable famine in the Madras Presidency was no sooner over, than we find this energetic officer taking part in the Afghan Campaign, his labours therein being favourably referred to in despatches. At the conclusion of the Campaign in the autumn of 1879, he again took up railway work in the capacity of manager of the Rajputana State Railway, which became amalgamated for administrative purposes with the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Line in January, 1885. Since that period Colonel Bisset has managed both lines with a success so conspicuous as to make the appointment upon which he has just entered a richly deserved one. Since September 1882 Colonel Bisset has held a commission in the B. B. and C. I. Volunteer Corps, and was gazetted Commanding Officer in April 1887. The brief sketch we have given of Colonel Bisset's career will make it at once apparent that he has as thorough a knowledge of every detail of railway administration as of the Empire, into every part of which his many-sided public services have taken him. The vacancy caused by Colonel Bisset's transfer to the Metropolis, is now filled by Mr. I. O'Callaghan, the General Traffic Manager of the Company.

B. B. & C. I. TRAIN SERVICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are four trains of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company—the mail train, two passenger, and one mixed—now actually running daily on its line, about three or four hundred miles both ways. Yet one train carries the mail all through, just because they are ill-timed to be available for postal purposes and the convenience of the public at large, especially the commercial portion of Gujerat. The ordinary trains are not advantageously utilized. Should, however, the local train to Baroda, which leaves Colaba at 6 a.m., run a little faster and reach its destination, say about 4-30 p.m., people residing along the line will be very much benefited in ways needless to mention here. Besides, the traffic of the company will be proportionably increased. The present almost inhuman crowding of passengers, against promulgated rules of the Company, and when helpless at the last moment, putting on additional carriages to the already heavy mail train, will be prevented. There is now delay generally in the regular despatch of this mail train from Grant Road Station, and the Company engenders the safety both of passengers and of the train. All this will be avoided if this timely suggestion is acted upon by the Company's acting Agent and other authorities concerned.

Please find room for the above in your issue in various interests, viz., the public at large, the Company itself, the newspaper readers, and last, though not the least important, the great trade of the north.—Yours, &c.,

January 8. BHASKARRAO B. PITALE.

HOUSE TRESPASSING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Reading the case reported in your Saturday's issue, in which a soldier on a re-trial is charged for criminal house trespass in order to commit theft, recalls to my mind a very similar circumstance which happened some twelve months back in the bungalow where I live. About 11 p.m., one Sunday evening, heavy steps were heard coming upstairs, and a civilian of good proportions made his appearance, who was found to be (as in the case of the soldier) somewhat the worse for liquor. From what, we could understand, he thought he had landed in his club, and was reckoning on getting a bed for the night. After, as we thought, convincing him that he was in a private residence, he made tracks back downstairs, and was seen safely round the corner of the street before we finally retired for the night. Soon after midnight, the writer was awakened by feeling somebody get into bed beside him, and finding the visitor was intent upon taking up more of the bed than was available under the circumstances, the only thing to do was to elbow him out, which, on account of the stupid state in which he was, proved to be an easy task. After calling up the rest of the household and getting a light, it was found that the trespasser was the same individual who was warned off but an hour previous, and he had taken the precaution to leave his shoes at the foot of the stairs before re-mounting. Argument was again brought to bear by the superior force with the result that he thought it best to give his name and address before leaving, but as we were convinced that he had no ill-intention, no further notice was taken of the

TRESPASS.

DRAINAGE AT MATHARPACADY AND LOVE LANE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The advice given by Mr. Baldwin Latham, C. E., to the Bombay Municipality against the primitive system of having open drains, urges me to pen these lines. This great authority, whom the Municipality consulted a few years ago, condemned *in toto* open drainage, from a sanitary point of view, and the Municipality have, it is believed, acted on his good advice. All the houses in Love Lane, and in other parts of Bombay, have, for purposes of drainage, been connected with a main sewer pipe laid on the road near to them, but the dirty water that passes from Matharpacady into the storm-water drains in Love Lane, makes the remedy worse than the disease. The abominable odour which emanates from the open drains at Matharpacady is simply intolerable. The filthy water which runs through these gutters could, it is thought, be easily made to pass into the main sewer drain in Love Lane, so that the residents of Matharpacady and Love Lane may really participate in the benefits of the valuable advice of Mr. Baldwin Latham, and thus get rid of the obnoxious effluvia, which now and then vitiates the atmosphere.

Jan. 8. A.

MR. JOHN FLEMING, C.S.I., writes to the *Times* :—"The continued large exports of silver to India may be explained by the fact which, though, perhaps, indicated, was not clearly brought out in the course of last night's debate on the East India Loan Bill—namely, that a very large proportion of the silver bullion in past years coined on its arrival in India was ultimately converted into ornaments, and, in that form, hoarded by the common people. This absorption of silver will continue, but, whereas formerly the silversmith melted down the actual rupees handed to him, he will now exchange them for ornaments manufactured from bullion. No one who has not actually witnessed the accumulation of ornaments by workpeople of India an realise how rapidly it goes on upon a large work, where the labourers are well and regularly paid. People (men, women, and children) come on the work lean and ragged, and in a very short time appear well nourished, well clothed and covered with silver ornaments. I write from personal experience. Such knowledge as I have inclines me to agree with the Chancellor of the Exchequer's informants, that not much silver bullions—*i.e.*, silver in bars—is hoarded in India. It is otherwise with gold. No doubt there is a large amount in coin withdrawn from circulation. But the great absorption of the metal has hitherto been in the form of ornaments, the savings of the million. Allow me, in conclusion, to say that, in my opinion, the attempt to maintain the exchange value of the rupee by stopping the free coinage of silver is a mistake which must soon make itself recognised. Meanwhile, and until free coinage is resumed, I favour the suggestion of charging an import duty upon silver."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Thomas Blaney presiding. There were also present :—Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhaishanker Nanabhoy, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, C. H. Byrne, E. B. Carroll, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Farduji Nasarwanji Bieni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, W. R. Hamilton, Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mr. G. Lund, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut. Col. G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, and Dr. Acoscio Gabriel Viegas.

LEVYING OF WATER TAX.

Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee proposed that the Corporation hereby determine that the water tax leviable on buildings and lands, under Section 140 of the Act be levied at the rate of four per cent. of the rateable value of such buildings and lands, respectively. That the Budget Estimates of Rs. 13,00,000 in respect of the revenue for the year from water-supply and charges for water-supply for Municipal purpose be adopted.

The Municipal Commissioner observed that at the last sitting the Corporation had passed the reduction of taxation in grain and firewood, but he did not at present want to speak on the matter as the question had been already disposed of. He wished to make a general observation that when the Corporation considered at some future date the question of the reduction of taxation, they would very seriously take into consideration whether the meter rate for water ought not to be reduced. The meter rate for water was fixed at a very high figure, and was consequently a heavy item of burden on the mills and such other industries in Bombay. Mr. Acworth was of opinion that the water revenue would never be placed on a sound basis until every consumer in the city paid for water, which he consumed. In adducing reason for the proposed course the Commissioner stated that enormous quantities of water were wasted by the people, who should be made to pay even a small tax for it. If they were made to pay even a small amount for consumption of water received through meter, there would not be so much waste of water. The fact that a large quantity of water was wasted was supported by Khan Bahadur Murzban and also Mr. Tomlinson, whose reports he would shortly place before the Corporation with a recommendation that water be supplied through meters at an exceedingly small rate of four annas for a thousand gallons. This would swell their revenue to some extent, and might enable them to depend upon their present resources of water for the next forty or fifty years. Mr. Acworth did not mean to say that the Corporation should reject Dr. Cawasjee's motion, but he made these few remarks in the hope that they would be considered as it would be open for the Standing Committee next year when discussing the Budget and the desirability of reducing the taxation also to consider whether the reduction should not be made in the meter rates of water. The Commissioner thought that on the revenue side it was a most serious question, and asked them to direct their attention to it.

Dr. Cawasjee regretted that the proposal did not come before the Standing Committee in good time. The speaker was sure that if the proposal had come before the Committee in due time it would have received their careful attention. He admitted that there was a good deal in the remarks of the Commissioner. On their water work, they had spent about three crores of rupees, and their income from the water tax did not come even half the amount of the interest on the capital spent after the water work. He assured them that the subject when placed before the Committee would be considered carefully.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

THE SERVICES OF JANITORS.

Dr. Cawasjee proposed that the general office establishment be passed at Rs. 29,116.

Dr. Cawasjee proposed the above resolution and resumed his seat. But no sooner did he did so than he again rose and said that he understood from two heads of departments that for the security of fixtures and office furniture it was advisable to retain the services of the three janitors, who were posted at each of the main gates of the new Municipal Office. It was feared that some *budmashes* rambling about the premises would walk away with the articles.

The President here stopped Dr. Cowasjee in the middle of his remarks and enquired of him whether he was going to propose an amendment.

Dr. Cawasjee replied that he thought that they should not do away with the services of the janitors as was resolved by the Standing Committee. He was in favour of retaining their services, and as he wished to move a resolution to that effect he was then going to move an adjournment of the debate on the question, in order to enable him to bring his motion before the Corporation.

Mr. Setalwad pointed out that Dr. Cawasjee had already moved the original proposition, and was, therefore, debarred from moving an amendment to it.

Dr. Cawasjee replied that his proposition had not yet been seconded. As he was reading the resolution it occurred to him that the services of the janitors should be retained; and he began to state his reasons for the adjournment of the question when the President stopped him, and asked him if he was going to move an amendment. If the President ruled that he (Dr. Cawasjee) could not move the adjournment of the question in order to enable him to bring an amendment he would ask the Corporation's permission to allow him to withdraw his proposition.

Mr. Wacha submitted that Dr. Cawasjee could not possibly adopt the course as his proposal was for the increase of expenditure, which could not be made then under the provisions of the Act.

Dr. Viegas pointed out that the proposition was not seconded, and so there was nothing before the meeting to be withdrawn.

Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhoy was desirous to know from the Commissioner if it was necessary to retain the services of the janitors.

The Commissioner expressed himself in favour of retaining their services, as they were indispensable.

Dr. Cawasjee's motion for the adjournment of the question was then put to the vote, but lost.

Mr. Wacha remarked that this was bringing the whole thing to a *reductio ad absurdum*.

Dr. Cawasjee's original motion was then duly seconded, and being put to the vote was carried.

PURCHASE OF COALS.

Dr. Cawasjee then moved that the Budget Estimates of coals be passed at 46,750.

Mr. Wacha thought that it would be better if the Commissioner purchased Japanese coal, which, he said, was superior to Bengal coal, and in burning was as good as Davison's coal. It was also cheaper than the Bengal coal, and he preferred the use of the Japanese coal to that of the Bengal coal. He strongly recommended the Commissioner to purchase the Japanese coal.

THE VICTORIA MUSEUM.

When the motion for passing the expenditure under the above head was brought forward, Dr. Banks rose and said that the expenditure towards the maintenance of the Victoria Museum was greater than it really ought to be. The Museum was not one which would do credit to the city, and the sum of money spent under it should be reduced.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha characterised the Museum as discraceful to the *urbs prima Indis*.

Dr. Maconachie observed that sufficient funds were not given to those who were in charge of the Museum, and so no blame could be attached to them for not making the Museum worthy of the city. To place it on a good footing they should provide the authorities with ample funds.

The Commissioner said that he was in favour of establishing a Museum worthy of the city. He then related the circumstances under which the Museum was taken up and supported by the Corporation.

WORN-OUT MAINS.

Mr. K. M. Shroff, in speaking on the renewal of existing worn-out mains, observed that their Water Engineer had an itching for expenditure, and the result was that they had before them a scheme involving an expense of sixteen lakhs of rupees. Two years ago the Corporation rejected the proposal for the renewal of worn-out pipes, and when the proposal was brought, they were frightened out of their wits. The Water Engineer played another "dodge"—he used the word "dodge," because the Municipal Commissioner had been using it—(laughter)—and caused the Corporation to set aside a certain amount every year for the renewal of those pipes.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he had used the word reluctantly. He saw no objection to the word which Mr. Shroff ought not to have used, as he himself had objected to it.

Mr. Shroff replied that he had only followed the Commissioner's example. (Laughter.)

The Commissioner denied that he had used the word "dodge." He had said that he was reluctant to use it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Shroff: And so did I. (Laughter.)

The Commissioner said that if Mr. Shroff seriously objected to the word he should substitute it by using "manœuvring."

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha: It is a Parliamentary expression. (Laughter.)

The Commissioner then spoke on the necessity of continuing the insurance fund for the renewal of old and worn-out pipes, as they might be called upon to renew them at any moment.

REVENUE ESTIMATES.

On the motion of Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee, the following items on the revenue side were passed:—Market receipt estimates at Rs. 3,65,600; public garden estimates at Rs. 7,000; tramway rent estimates at Rs. 88,000; Miscellaneous fines estimates at Rs. 8,000; Estimates for miscellaneous receipts were passed at Rs. 1,25,000; miscellaneous fees at Rs. 50,000; miscellaneous savings at Rs. 3,000; and contribution from Municipal servants towards pension, &c., fund, at Rs. 15,800. Estimates for interest and profit on investments of surplus loans, and other balances at Rs. 1,50,000 and interest on sinking and insurance, &c., funds investments at Rs. 54,600. Thus the estimates for the ordinary revenue for 1894-95, including the surplus cash balance of Rs. 19,50,000, were passed at Rs. 80,24,500.

EXPENDITURE SIDE.

The expenditure side of the Budget was then considered, and the estimates for expenditure with regard to Corporation and Standing Committee's establishment were passed at Rs. 56,848, and those for Municipal Commissioner's personal office establishment at Rs. 60,780. Estimates of expenditure for general office establishment were then passed at Rs. 29,116; those for accounts and expenditure, Audit Establishment, at Rs. 57,448; estimates of expenditure for Assessment and Collection Department at Rs. 2,55,322; those for Fire Brigade at Rs. 1,15,435; those for public gardens, at Rs. 57,994; and general supervision and miscellaneous duties (Engineer's Department) at Rs. 40,328; and Drainage at Rs. 2,03,147, and water-works at Rs. 2,28,968.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

DEATH OF DR. JOHN BRADSHAW.

WE very much regret to have to report the sudden death on Friday night from cholera of Dr. John Bradshaw, Inspector of Schools, Madras Division. The deceased had returned on Thursday from a holiday trip in South Arcot and it is beyond doubt that he contracted the fatal disease from which he died while travelling in that District. He had taken this trip for the purpose of studying, *in situ*, the scenes of some important episodes in Madras History, about which he was writing a book. It may justly be said, therefore, that he fell a victim to what was the ruling passion of his life, viz., literature. We beleive that before starting from Madras he was fully aware that cholera was prevalent in the neighbourhood which he was about to visit; but he was undeterred thereby and determined to scorn the holiday delights of Madras and live laborious days in verifying historical facts, the scenes of which lay scattered about the District in question. He seems to have contracted the germs of the disease at Villapurum; at any rate that was the place from which he returned to Madras. He was taken ill on Friday afternoon and despite the greatest care and attention on the part of his medical attendants he succumbed during the night. His death will be a serious loss to the Educational Department, in which he had served for over a quarter of a century. It is true that he was passed over a short time ago when the Directorship of Public Instruction became temporarily vacant, but his supersession could not be said to be due to any lack of merit on his part. It was simply owing, as we pointed out at the time, to his unpopularity with the then Government. The poor man being dead now, it is of no avail to refer again in condemnatory terms to the injustice which Lord Wenlock and his advisers did to him, an injustice which recently formed the subject of an interpellation in the House of Commons and is even at the present moment under the consideration of the Secretary of State.

The deceased whose death we deplore to-day was a man of no mean parts. A Gold Medallist, a Master of Arts, and a Doctor of Laws of Trinity College, Dublin, Dr. Bradshaw had filled a prominent position in the local educational world for twenty six years. He began his career in this country as Headmaster of Bishop Corrie's School, Madras, in 1868, and two years later was appointed Headmaster of the Mangalore College. In 1872 he was appointed to act as Inspector of Schools, and as a substantive appointment he was given the Professorship of History at the Presidency College. He held this appointment until November 1877, although he continued to act in the Inspectorate branch. On his return from a year's leave at the end of 1877 he was appointed permanently Inspector of Schools, 4th class, and he continued to rise gradually in the various classes and grades until his death. He was created a Fellow of the University of Madras as long ago as 1875. He served, in 1883, as Member of a Committee for preparing a scheme for examination for the degree of licenciate of teaching, and in 1885 as member of a Committee for the revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code. In 1886 and again in 1888 he was President of the Committee for the preparation of the pre-matriculation text and in the latter year also President of the Middle School Examination Committee. He also served from time to time on various Boards of Examiners. Apart from his educational work Dr. Bradshaw found time to make himself throughly acquainted with the current literature of the day; in fact he was a particularly well read man in the best sense of the term; and moreover like all really well read men he did not make any ostentatious parade of his knowledge. But he was not content with the consumption of literature; he produced various critical works of his own. He had a talent for "editing," and under his name appeared the Gray and Milton volumes of the Aldine Poets a concordance to Milton, an edition in two volumes of the same poet with notes, an English Anthology from Chaucer to the present time, which went through three editions in as many years, and lastly a scholarly annotated edition of Chesterfield's Letters. Besides these he published a variety of school text books and contributed anonymously many fugitive pieces to the newspapers and magazines. At the time of his death he was engaged on a work which was a real labour of love to him, namely a Life of Sir Thomas Munro and History of the British Settlement of the Madras Presidency for the Rulers of India Series. We believe, though we are not quite sure, that the volume was practically completed, so that a posthumous publication may be looked for. It will, when it appears, be a fitting memorial (better than any "storied urn or animated bust") of his life and work in this Presidency. In conclusion we cannot do better than quote an opinion of the deceased expressed a short time ago by the late Rev. A. Walsh, Principal of St. Mary's College :—"Those, who like me, have come in contact with Dr. Bradshaw as an Inspector of Schools will, I am sure, secounded, and being put to the vote was carried. testify to his intimate knowledge of and intelligent sympathy in the difficulties of those who are entrusted with the working of Schools and Colleges. Never too lavish in his praise of our work, he has never been too censorious in his strictures. He had known how to temper justice with mercy, and he is just the sort of man that *we pauvres diables* in the schools look to with trust and confidence."

The mortal remains of the late Dr. James Bradshaw, were laid to rest in St. George's Cathedral cemetery on Friday evening at 5 o'clock. In cases where death results from contagious or infectious illness it is not customary to take the body into the Cathedral so the funeral cortege proceeded direct to the principal entrance to the cemetery, where it was met by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras and the Rev. H. C. Parker, M. A., Joint Chaplains of the Cathedral. After reciting the opening sentences of the Office for the Burial of the Dead the Archdeacon read Psalm 39, which brought the mournful procession to the grave side. Here the service was divided, Mr. Parker reading a portion of the Lesson from the 15th Chapter of St. Paul's 1st Epistle to the Corinthians; the sentences on arrival at the grave, the words of committal to the ground, and the Benediction being said by the Archdeacon. Mrs. Parker took the remainder of the service. Among those present were Mrs. Bradshaw, supported by Miss keely and Miss O'Brien, Miss Ive and Mrs. Denham; the Honourable Messrs. Bliss, Spring Branson, Munro and Norton; the Reverends J. W. Poley, W. Scott, Dr. Brandon, and E. T. Davies; Messrs Wedderburn, Moss, Hall, C. A. Paterson, St. Leger, Denham, Elliot, Duchesne, Twentyman, and some native officials of the Educational Department. The early hour at which the funeral took place prevented many persons from being present.—*Madras Mail*.

A TERRIBLE affair occurred at Southsea on the morning of Dec. 15. On the previous night, John Henry Shea, a pensioner from the Cameronians, who has recently returned with his wife and three children from India, received his pension of 48*l*., and took too much to drink. When he returned to his residence, 1, Copper Street, Southsea, he had a quarrel with his wife, who went to bed, leaving him downstairs. He went up about a quarter of an hour afterwards, when his wife smelt something burning. She rushed downstairs, and, discovering fire, raised an alarm, and in a few minutes the fire brigade was on the spot. By this time the flames had gained a thorough hold of the premises. Attempts were made to rescue the inmates, but they were unsuccessful, and the man Shea and his three children, aged four, six, and eight years, were burned to death.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which sat yesterday on the termination of the Christmas vacation, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury:—

CHEATING A SEEDS MERCHANT.

Narotum Chhagan was charged with having, on the 15th May last, cheated Singhraj Ramjee, a seeds merchant, and thereby dishonestly induced him to deliver to him 200 bags of coriander seeds, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,387. Mr. Melsheimer, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Balkrishna, appeared for the defence.

On the 15th May last, the prisoner purchased 200 bags of coriander seed of the complainant on the distinct understanding that it was a cash transaction, and took away the goods. The prisoner at first went to complainant's shop on the 13th May and asked for 250 bags of coriander seed, which the complainant agreed to sell at a certain rate. On the broker's responsibility, the accused was given ten bags on his signing an entry in the complainant's book. The ten bags were honestly paid for. On the following Monday, the accused again went to the complainant's shop, and wanted to purchase 200 instead of 250 bags of coriander seed; the complainant stipulated that it was to be a cash transaction, and no signature was taken in the complainant's book. After taking delivery of the bags at the godown, the accused went to the shop to have the account made up, and when that had been done, the accused requested complainant to send his man for the money, which would be paid at the accused's godown, in Khoja Gully. No money, however, was paid at the accused's godown; and the accused went out on the pretence of procuring the money. The goods remained in the prisoner's godown, and the complainant kept a watch over them to see that they were not removed during the night. On the following day, the complainant made every endeavour to find the accused and get his money, but did not succeed. That evening, on information received, the complainant went to the Carnac Bunder, where the bags had been put into railway waggons, and demanded his money of the prisoner, whom he found there. The latter made no answer, and the goods were sent away by rail.

The case for the prosecution having closed, Mr. Anderson, in addressing the jury for the defence, stated that the trial, owing to the Christmas holidays, had been adjourned for over a fortnight; and after going through the details of the case for the prosecution, already reported, remarked that the real reason why the prosecutor had brought the case before the Court was to regain possession of the goods which he found he had sold below the market rate.

Some witnesses were called for the defence to show that one Bhogilal Vithal had opened a seeds merchant's shop in Bombay and had employed the accused as his mehta; and that the latter entered into contracts on account of the former. Bhogilal afterwards went to his native country, where he died. Mr. Anderson contended, on behalf of the accused on these facts, that the prosecution could not sustain the charge against his client, who was only an employé of Bhogilal. If there was a doubt in the minds of the jury, it was their duty, said the learned counsel, to give the prisoner the benefit of it.

Mr. Melsheimer, in summing up the case for the prosecution, said the prosecutor had nothing now to do with the case, which was conducted by Government through the Public Prosecutor. The prosecutor had got back his goods by order of the police magistrate, under a guarantee given by him. Smarting under a sense of his loss, he had prosecuted the accused in the Police Court in the hope of bringing him to justice, and also, if possible, of regaining possession of his goods; but he had no personal interest in the case now, and he had appeared before the jury as a truthful witness. The other witnesses who had been called had no personal interest in the case, and had given their evidence in a straightforward manner. The learned counsel, commenting upon the chief features of the case, remarked that the facts left no doubt as to the dishonest intention of the accused from the beginning.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said that, in a trial of this kind, the important question was, what was the position of the prisoner at the time the transaction was entered into? The last witness for the defence threw some light on the point. It appeared that one Bhogilal Vithal opened a shop with the prisoner, and that the business was closed in a very short time. The witness called to speak to the transactions of Bhogilal's firm spoke of having had only one transaction with it in several months to the extent of Rs. 11-8, which was rather a curious circumstance. The jury had to look to the probabilities in cases like this. The prosecutor knew nothing of Bhogilal; and had heard nothing of his firm; and the probabilities were, as the complainant said, that it was a cash transaction. The evidence of Oomersey, the broker, to the effect that it was a cash transaction, was borne out by other evidence. Owing to the newness of the shop, it was almost impossible to suppose that the transaction could have been other than a cash transaction.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty; and the prisoner was discharged.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 9.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Short Causes.

491-93—Magunlal L D Tullockchand Maneckchand and another vs Manalal Shivlal.

545-93—Framjee and M—Pirojbai and another vs Dossibai Cawasjee Gaswalla and another—In person.

566-93—Mathubhai and J—Sakimabai vs Bhai Shaikh Tyabbhai Abdoolally.

574-93—D Bezonjee Rahimtoola Joosub vs Abdoola Jeewa—Framjee and M.

588-93—Crawford B B and B—The Mercantile Bank of India Ld vs Sha Thakoredas Morardas.

595-93—Payne G and S—Rukhubdas Luckmajee and others vs Rajashri Sookharam Vattinjee Dikshit and H

596-93—Ardesir H and D—Vullubhdas Harridas and another vs Maneckjee Shapoorjee Katruk and another.

598-93—Thakoredas D and C—Goolam Hoosen Soomar vs Aishabai alias Dudlbai and others—Ardesir H and D

599-93—In person—Naya Bhagu and others vs Dorabjee Dhunjibhoy Shroff.

Postponed Long Causes.

417-93—Bicknell, M and M—Jivibai vs Walljee Pradhan and others—Chitnis, M and M. Part heard.

208-93—Crawford, B, B and B—James Connell vs Nansey Khairaj and another—Little, S, N and B—Part heard.

455-92—Roughton and B—John Braz Fernandes vs Anna Domingo Miranda and others—M H Khan and C, W and G.

423-93—Bhaishanker and K—Mowjee Vullubdas and another vs Chotalal Jeewandas and another—Edgelow and G.

251-91—Ardasir, H and D—Jadia Runchord Manohand vs Jadia Ambaram Manchand and another—Tyabji and D.

433-93—Brown and M—Runchordas Mowji vs Thucker Meghjee Anundjee and another—Tyabjee and D.

448-93—Payne, G and S—Mirza Bazatali Mirza Faizali vs Manock Jeewan and another—K J Mantri.

449-93—Payne, G and S—Mirza Bazatali Mirza Faizali vs Bhiwa bin Gannoo Patel and others—K J Mantri.

451-93—Payne, G and S—Mirza Bazatali Mirza Faizalli vs Mathi and others—K J Mantri.

454-93—Payne, G and S—Mirza Bazatali Mirza Faizalli vs Juggonath Chumnajl Mistri and another—K J Mantri.

345-93—Mulji and R—Tulsidas Nursey vs Monghivahoo and others—Bhaishunker and K, and D and H.

13-93—Little, S, N and B—Goverdhandas Parmanandas and another vs Shaik Husein bin Shaik Oosman—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

176-93—Brown and M—Narayen Rughunath vs Vinayekrao Bhaskerjee and others—Chitnis M and M—M and J and Framjee and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

191-93—Crawford, B and Co—Vassonjee Jairam and another vs Bai Ashabai and another—Little, S, N and B—Daphtary and F.

76-93—Mansukhlal, D and J—Bai Dahi alias Navivahu vs Hungowandas Jiwandas and another—Muljee and R, Little, S N and B.

151-86—Little, S, N and B—Vassonjee Mansing and others vs Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia—J C Cama.

492-87—J C Cama—Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia vs Vassanji Mansing and others—Little, S, N and B, and J C Cama.

123-93—In person a pauper—Ramjee Sewjee vs Soorjee Kanji and another—Mathoobai and J.

500-93—In person—Badrudin Valad Shaik Sahib Mithker vs Jamnadas Javerdas—Little S N and B.

431-92—Crawford B and Co—Tarrachand Barridas vs Hokma Vaja and others—Framjee and M.

34-93—Framjee and M—Chandulal Bhoobhaljee vs Nagindas Runchordas and others—Wadia and G, and C B and Co.

399-92—V N Pakvasa—Harrichand Bhicajee vs Rao Bahadoor Raghoba Janardhun Gawanker—Dikshit and H.

851-93—Wadia and G—Hoosenbhoy Ismailjee vs

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The Canadians have followed the example of the Americans in setting aside a large tract of land as a national park. The project arose out of a desire to spare some part of the aboriginal forests of Ontario from destruction. The "Algonquin National Park," in the northern district of Ontario, is a section 40 miles long by 36 miles wide, to be kept as a health resort, game preserve and pleasure ground, and powers have been granted for its extension. The site is on the height of land between Georgian Bay and the Ottowa River, among rocky and picturesque Laurentian hills. A large number of streams take their rise there from springs and lakes, and the woods are still untouched. This perpetuation of a part of the primeval forest will be gratifying to the naturalist as well as the poet and the lover of his country, especially as cultivation is exterminating many of the native plants and shrubs of Canada. Wild animals, too especially if they are fur-bearing are rapidly becoming extinct in Ontario. A practical advantage of the park will be the opportunity it affords for an expermental station of forestry, and for controlling the water supply of streams issuing from it. Moreover it would from an excellent sanatorium. Its groves of balsam, cedar and pine, and its elevated situation, will have a beneficial effect on the health. The name of the Park is derived from the powerful Indian nation which formerly occupied the region.

In 1880, Dr. D. S. Jordan showed that certain waters of the Yellowstone Park are destitute of fish because of the physicial barriers preventing their access to them. Steps have therefore been taken to stock the fishless waters, and Professor S. A. Forbes has prepared a report on the lower animal life of these waters on which the fish would have to live.

A French "savant" has been "rain-making" by a process different from the American one of exploding dynamite. He sends a lightning conductor into the clouds by means of a kite, and discharges the electricity of the clouds, thus producing condensation of the vapour and, as he alleges, rain. The experiments are still in progress.

Mr. Fred G. Plummer has ascended St. Helens the most active volcano in Washington territory. This volcano erupted in 1831 and turned the day into night by the shower of ashes it poured out. A lurid glow was also seen, and after the ashes cleared away the snow of its crest appeared to be sullied; but there were no earthquakes or rumblings. Again in 1842, 1843, and 1844, the mountain was enveloped in smoke and ashes, and slight eruptions took place Mr. Plummer states that he left Tacomo last August and on reaching the mountain, elected a route to the larger crater with the help of a fieldglass. His progress was soon checked by a tremendous cannon, similar to that of the Yellowstone, and with beetling cliffs of lava which made a descent into it out of the question. A huge glacier 100 feet thick at the end was ploughing its way down the cannon, and as flowed from the ice cap on the summit they followed it. The surface seemed a sheet of clear ice to the top, and being steep, they had to cut foot-holds in it, but were ultimately compelled to abandon the route owing to the fall of rocks from the sides of the gorge and their descent like toboggans down the icy slope of 45 degrees.

These flying rocks are a natural curiosity in their way. "Imagine a toboggan slide about three miles long, says Mr. Plummer, "and starting nearly 10,000 feet above the sea, with an initial grade of 45 degrees. The speed of the rocks as they passed us was terrific. They whirled at such a rate that they seemed spherical in form, and as they flew down the slope seemedonly to touch the high places in the slightly wavy surface of the glacier, making a metallic sound as they chipped the ice into a could which trailed like a comet's tail. Here and there great rocks lay upon the surface of the glacier, probably having been held by a fall of new snow, and now and then one of these flying rocks would strike those which were held by the ice and a shower of sparks and chips would bound into the air 50 feet or more, still whirling like a buzz saw, and giving out a sound which I cannot describe.

M Marey, who had distinguished himself by taking instantaneous photographs of animals in movement, and investigating the locomotive process has now suceeded in taking 27 photographs in a second. This rapidity enables him to study the movements of a great variety of animals such as fishes, birds, lizards, snakes, and insects. One curious result is that a lizard can trot exactly like a horse. It has long been observed that frogs and other batrachians swim like man.

In a recent paper read to the Isis Society of Dresden Herr A B Meyer shows that according to Pliny, Sophocles, and other ancient authors, amber was formerly brought from Eastern India by Phœnician traders along with the peacok feathers tin, jewels, and spices from Ophir. The amber of Eastern India and Burmah is now called Burmite, and contains little or no succinic acid, whereas the Baltic amber has a good deal. Moreover, Burmite often contains particles of decayed wood and bark in it, a fact which recalls a passage in Archelaus to the effect that Indian amber has pieces of bark adhering to it. That the amber of classical times came rather from India or Sicily than the Baltic is probable enough. Herr Meyer concludes that Baltic amber only became an article of commerce in the first century of the Christian era.

A simple method of showing the lines of electric force between two electrodes or metal surfaces connected in an electric circuit is given by Professor Weiler of Esslingen. He prepares a milky mixture of triturated sulphate of quinine in oil of turpentine, and sends the electric discharges through it. In a little while a clear space is seen at the positive electrode and particles of quinine cluster round the negative electrode arranged in streamers directed along the lines of electric force.

This experiment can easily be performed by the amateur, and so can the following one devised by Herr Bruno Kolbe. A quantity of pure anhydrous oil of turpentine is poured into a flat tray or vessel, and some sulphate of quinine stirred in it with a glass rod. The discharge from an electric "influence" machine such as that of Wimshurst is then sent through it by means of wires, terminating in brass balls dipping into the turpentine. White crystals of quinine thereupon arrange themselves in beautiful curving lines between the balls.

Dr. William L. Dudley has discovered a method of depositing the metal iridium by electricity. An oxide or a hydroxide of iridium insoluble in the bath but soluble in the acid radical set free by the electric current at the anode or pole where the current enters the bath is employed. The oxide or hydroxide is contained in linen bags suspended in the bath between the carbon plates which form the anode. Pure iridium is deposited on the metal forming the cathode or pole where the electric current leaves the bath. Dr. W. H. Wahl has used the same process in depositing platinum.

In 1803, when Humboldt was in the city of Mexico he collected a number of the ancient Mexican hieroglyphic writings called "Maguey paintings" which were bequeathed by him to the Berlin Royal Library, and recently interpreted by Dr. Seler, curator of the American department of the Ethnological museum, Berlin. They comprise accounts, lists of temple tributes, fragments of court trials particulars of the Royal Domain, articles of fath, the Ten Commandments and so on. The records cover a period from before the Spanish conquest to the year 1571. The results are published in a book of 137 pages octavo

A curious thunder myth is related by Mr. A. L. Algers, who heard it from an old Penobscot Indian woman. It appears that every spring these Indians on hearing the first thunder build a fire in the open-air and throw tobacco on it to give "grandfather thunder" a smoke. The custom originates in a legend of the Penobscots to the effect that a young woman of the tribe was once saved from a "loathly worm" by thunder and lightning. Mr. Louis Mitchell, once the Indian member of the Marine Legislature, and a Passamaquoddy Indian, assured Mr. Alger that no Indian or Indian property is ever injured by lightning, which is regarded as grandfather thunder's wife.

Wire is an expensive and bulky material to make very high "resistances" with for electrical purposes, and a good substitute is desirable. Herr E Jona has introduced one in the form of an ebonite tube filled with graphite and unvulcanised rubber. The mixture is vulcanised and the result is a highly resisting rod. A length of two inches, with a diameter of 15 millimetres, gives a resistance of a megohm.

A curiosity of vegetation exists in the shape of a good seized pine tree growing on a ledge of the facade of the ancient cathedral church of Fenioux (Charente Inferieure), France. This is paralleled by the tree which grows out of a window of the round tower at the church of St. Benedict, Norwich, and many other instances in the United Kingdom. In the old church of Ross Herefordshire, two thriving elms are growing, one on each side of a passage between the pews. They are said to have sprung up from the pavement beside the pew once occupied by John Kyle, who, at considerable expense, planted elms about his native town. A young tree has also been discovered on the Paris Opera House.

At Bourg-le-Roi in Sarthe, France, there is a veteran mulberry 250 years old. The tree is about 40 feet high, and the trunk is over a yard thick, but curious excrescences on trunk and branches give it a very gnarled and ancient appearance. The first mulberry grown in France was planted in 1615 in the court of the Hotel de Soubise.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Ship Hutton Hall, 1,988 tons, Captain M. Rowlands, cleared yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE Italian steamer Bisagno, 1,498 tons, Captain A Cognasso, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, (13th December) with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain C R Kindall arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (10th December), with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Paul as cabin and 2 deck passengers.

THE City Line s.s. City of Dundee, 2,612 tons, Captain E Halley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (5th December) via Liverpool with a general cargo. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

THE s s Stolzenfels, 1,964 tons, Captain G Hansein arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg (18th November) via Karachi, with a general cargo and six deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s.s. Vindobona, 2,688 tons, Captain P Mersa, cleared yesterday for Trieste, Suez, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Trieste—Mr A Fowke and Mr H. Schewer. For Suez—Col and Mrs Miles and Saoojs.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Stolzenfels (s)	Hanssen	Hamburg, Nov 18.
	Bisagno (s)	Cognasso	Genoa, Dec 13.
	City of Dundee (s)	Halley	Glasgow, Dec 5.
	Khandalla (s)	Kendall	Calcutta, Dec 10.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Vindobona, Mersa, for Trieste, &c.
Ship Hutton Hall, Rowlands, for Rangoon.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Thorndale, for London via Karachi.
" Karagola, for Karachi, &c.
" Kilwa, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Tanjore, for Aden, Jedda, &c,
" Lombardy, for Mauritius.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 27 Chanda s—Boon—Bombay
Hoseinee s—Hughes—Persian Gulf
28 Deepdale s—Nicholls—Bombay
Lycia s—McNay—Liverpool via Bombay
29 Clio s—Woods—Hull via Bombay
Beltor s—Holman—Bombay
30 La Seyne s—Blano—Aden
Kapurthala s—Livingstone—Bombay
Inishowen Head—Thompson—Bombay
Stolzenfels s—Hansen—Hamburg, Antwerp and Bremen
Jan. 2 Karagola s—Robertson—Bombay
King Arthur s—Fairweather—Bombay
Simla s—Grier—Bombay
Shatel Arab s—Saunder—London

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 29 Kola s—Russell—Bombay
Chanda s—Boon—Persian Gulf
Hoseinee s—Hughes—Bombay
30 La Seyne s—Blanc—Bombay
Kapurthala s—Livingstone—Bombay
Jan. 2 King Arthur s—Fairweather—Persian Gulf

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. Locksley Hall, Collin, Sir C Forbes & Co, for Liverpool
" Blue Cross, Smith, A Mcllinch & Co, for Dunkirk
" Longships, White, Ralli Brothers, for Antwerp
" Sussex, Harris, Ralli Brothers, (not known)
" Deep ale, Nicholls, Bryan Durrant & Co, for Antwerp
" Lycia, McNay, Ralli Brothers, (not known)
" Clio, Woods, Finlay Muir & Co, for Hull
" Beltor, Holman, S Patrick & Co, for Port Said for orders
" Inishowen Head, Thomas, Ralli Brothers, for Hull
" Stolzenfels, Hansen, D Graham & Co, for Hamburg
" Karagola, Robertson, M Mackenzie & Co, for Bombay
" Simla, Grier, M Mackenzie & Co, for Persian Gulf
" Shatel Arab, Saunder, M Mackenzie & Co, for Bombay

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
October.					
18	Pigeon H M's	Gray	Cruise	26	Somali coast
December.					
18	Skiddy	Strachen	Cardiff	27	Bombay
23	Neghileh	Mahomed Rehiat	Jeddah	25	Suez
	Elphinstone R I M	Mitchell	Somali coast.		
	Sheikh Berkhud	Gibb	Muccala	26	Somali coast
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	25	Hodeida
24	Naderi	McAllister	Bombay		Jeddah
25	Himalaya	Murray	London		Sydney
26	Elwick	Steele	Cardiff	26	Coconada
27	Arabistan	Cutcliffe	Bussorah	27	London
	Roma	Ingram	London		Brisbane
	India	Johnstone	Brisbane	28	London
	Mirzapore	Harvey	Calcutta	27	London
	Venezia	Gheraldo	Mussowa	28	Mussowa
28	Peshawur	Jephson	London		Calcutta
	Australia	Reeves	Sydney		London
	Argyle	Williamson	New York		China
	Amber	Greery	Sea		Sea
	Sutlej	Worcester	Bombay		
	Tanjore	Garratt	Jeddah	29	Bombay
29	Kanzier	Jerchan	Zanzibar		Hamburg
	Preussen	Hogemann	Bremen		China
	Java	Frohawk	Bombay	2	Zanzibar
30	Oldenburg	Gathemann	China	30	Bremen
	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast.	1	Somali coast
	Bezwada	Creft	London	30	Calcutta
	Clam	Daniel	Penang		Havre
	Pigeon H M's	Gray	Somali coast		
	Westmeath	Stonehouse	Adelaide	31	Antwerp
31	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	2	Hodeida
	Amber	Greery	Sea	1	Perim
	Sheikh Berkhud	Gibb	Somali coast	31	Muccala
	Purulia	Simpson	Zanzibar	2	Bombay

Aden, January 1.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 8.

FROM GLASGOW.
City of Perth s—17 cases printing ink, Hussonally Abdeolally.
Clan Ranald s—75 hogsheads ales, Robinson Morison and Co
Clan Gordon s—1 cask whisky, James Connell.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Dundee s—2 cases whisky, J Jehangir and Co.
Wistow Hall s—12 cases provision, Treacher and Co.
Clan Fraser s—23 cases whisky, Noel and Richards.
FROM LONDON.
Peninsular s—4 cases chees, Phillips and Co; 21 cases medicine, Cursondas Nathoo and Co; 9 packages papers, G Clavidge and Co; 4 bales printing papers, B Sazba and Co; 2 cases confectionery, C Tingcombe and Co; 6 cases medicine, Eduljee Bros; 15 cases bitters and 5 cases liqueur, Phipson and Co; 4 qr casks gin, Treacher and Co
Canton s—16 cases provision, Treacher and Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Peninsular s—20 cases medicine, B Gullianjee.
Banda s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Dadabhoy; 2 qr casks rectified spirit, Pestonjee and Co,
Ehrenfels s—1 qr casks brandy, Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy and Co.
FROM BORDEAUX.
Peninsular s—40 cases claret, Sorabjee Cawasjee.
Canton s—2 cases provision, Treacher and Co; 375 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 100 cases brandy, Rustom Ardasir Eranee; 20 cases liquor, and 150 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardasir and Sons.
Wistow Hall s—1 hogsheads claret Phipson and Co; 100 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.
FROM ANTWERP.
Gutenfels s—4 cases papers, G Megrej.
Canton s—4 cases cutlery, Volkart Brothers.
FROM GENOA.
R Rubattino s—24 cases provision, Treacher and Co.
FROM TRIESTE.
Imperatrix s—23 cases soap, H Sulleman Habib; 13 bales printing papers, C A Rahim and Brothers; 5 cases writing papers, M Essajee.
Maria Valeria s—1 barrel rectified spirit, C Sorabjee.
FROM NEW YORK.
York s—4,000 cases kerosine oil, H D Esmail.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 26TH TO 31ST DECEMBER.)

EXPORTS.

City of Perth s, (Bombay)—54 cwts cotton unpressed, 196 cwts wool unpressed, 800 cwts rapeseed &c, and 1,300 cwts wheat.
City of Perth s, (Liverpool)—62 bales cotton, and 13 bales wool.
Tregenna s, (Antwerp)—1,470 bales cotton, 100 bales wool, 22,814 cwts gingelyseed, and 41,380 cwts wheat.
Graffoe s, (Hull)—8,000 cwts rapeseed, 72,290 cwts wheat, and 3,065 cwts bones.
Trefusis s, (Port Said for orders)—75,333 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.

Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool)—130 pieces prints.
Amora s, (London)—20 cwts copper.
Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool)—125 pieces white goods, (foreign), 671 pieces prints (foreign), and 2,500 lbs grey yarns (foreign).
Deepdale s, (London)—50 cwts iron bar &c.
City of Perth s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—2,350 pieces white goods (foreign), and 99 pieces prints (foreign).
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—100 pieces grey goods (Indian), 331 pieces prints (foreign), and 7 cwts copper.
Gutenfels s, (Hamburg via Bombay)—1,900 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), and 180 cwts steel.
Assyria s, (Bombay)—500 pieces white goods (foreign).
Looksley Hall s, (Liverpool)—22,704 pieces grey goods (foreign), 20,478 pieces white goods (foreign), 18,428 pieces prints (foreign), 4,500 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 24,309 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 200 cwts iron bar &c, and 501 cwts spelter.
Karagola s, (Bombay)—8,703 pieces grey goods (foreign), 30,064 pieces grey goods (Indian), 10,799 pieces white goods (foreign), 7,016 pieces prints (foreign), 25 pieces prints (Indian), 1,000 lbs grey yarns foreign), 41,000 lbs grey yarns (Indian) 8,830 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 2,946 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), and 52 cwts iron bar &c.
Kola s, (Bombay)—2,870 pieces grey goods (foreign), 10,729 pieces grey goods (Indian), 5,340 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,971 pieces prints (foreign), 13,900 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 3,200 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), and 2,900 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian).
Chanda s, (Bombay)—1,516 pieces grey goods (Indian).
Country Crafts s, (Bombay)—18 cwts iron bar &c, and 12,000 gallons kerosine oil.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

NOTICES.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL Throat and Lung DISEASES.

As an emergency medicine, a safeguard for children, an ever-ready remedy to be relied upon in cases of colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal in pharmacy.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Agents: H. E. BODE, & SONS, 16 Green St., Bombay
HOWE, BALCH & Co., 15 Hare St., Calcutta.

WATSON'S GLENLIVET WHISKY
Defies Competition.

Now acknowledged THE BEST in the Market.

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Sub-Agent—D. C. Oomrigar, "
Agents—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., CALCUTTA

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE
The most refined of all Perfumes. Sweet as the Rose itself. Imitated the world over, but equalled by none.
ATKINSON'S
EAU DE COLOGNE
is now universally preferred to the German kinds. It is more fragrant, more lasting, and very much more refreshing. Use none but ATKINSON'S, which is the finest. Of all Dealers.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

COD LIVER EXTRACT in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS
PREPARED BY
Dr VIVIEN of PARIS
VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE
BUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE
CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.
THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN
ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.
One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best cod Liver Oil
Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".
Sold by all chemists
WHOLESALE: G. POPP, PARIS

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England.
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy ... or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 30 p.c. in the £ by doing so.

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TRADE MARK.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
In ... can obtain ... through ... spectable British Merchants.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

☞ RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY. ☜

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

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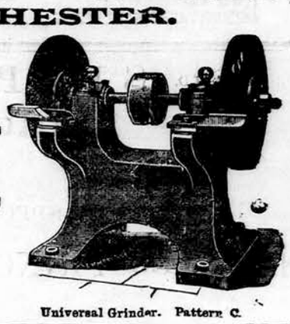
Manufacturers of
Improved Patent Consolidated
EMERY DISCS.
GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINERY,
For Engineers, Machinists, Tool Makers, &c., &c.



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DIABETES WHISKY.
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
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MILKMAID CONDENSED MILK

THE BEST FOR ALL PURPOSES.
Largest Sale in the World.
Write for Pamphlet: "HOW TO FEED BABY."
POST FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE
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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
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SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
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ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
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OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.
Registered Proprietors:—
The Distillers Company, Ltd,
whose gross annual power of production is 13,000,000 Gallons.
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WANT of STRENGTH
FER BRAVAIS

most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.—Cures anæmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.
LANCET.—"A beautiful and interesting preparation."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation, or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.
Apply to Messrs VOLKART BROTHERS
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FRAGRANT. REFINED. LASTING.
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The sweetest, most delicate, and most natural flower essences ever distilled.

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SEE
MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S
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Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,
And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from
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COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,
THE FINEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD IS
CONGREVE'S
BALSAMIC ELIXIR,
In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.
NOTE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.
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PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
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TO CURE
Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.
Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!
SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.
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NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

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None other allowed in the Hospitals

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Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

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It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

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infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S

CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

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Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

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Scrofulous Cachexia, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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CELEBRATED PILLS,

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As the best remedy.

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CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

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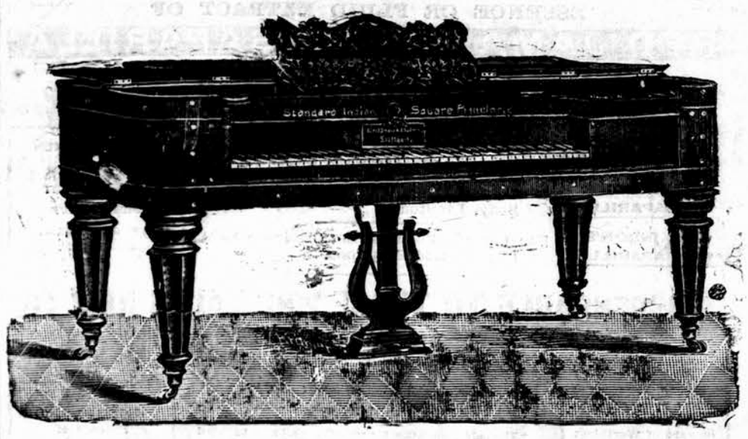

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The dampers of American type, and prevent any possibility of Jarring or Jingling. The wooden bridge near the dampers is done away with, and substituted by an AGRAFFE. The damper board has an iron bar to prevent warping in hot climates. The length of wire in the upper notes is greater than usually found in Square Pianos, which improvement has so brought up the volume of tone in this part of the piano that it has given the entire instrument an uniformity of tone hitherto unattained.

DURABILITY, SUPERIORITY of WORKMANSHIP, ELEGANCE of DESIGN, DELICACY of TOUCH, POWER and PURITY of TONE and the most EFFECTIVE CHECK REPEATING ACTION EXTANT, are a few of the points wherein these marvellous pianos CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

Cash Rs. 875

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM ... ... { For 12 months. ... ... Rs. 79 per month. For 24 months. ... ... „ 42 do.

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Zinc-lined Packing Case ... ... Rs. 25 | Woolen Cover ... ... Rs. 15

Revolving Piano Stool... ... ... „ 18 | Set of Crystal Insulators ... ... „ 6

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

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CURE YOURSELF!
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The Universal American Cure.
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No more **ASTHMA,** nor **OPPRESSION,** nor **COUGHS**

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The only medicine having obtained a reward.

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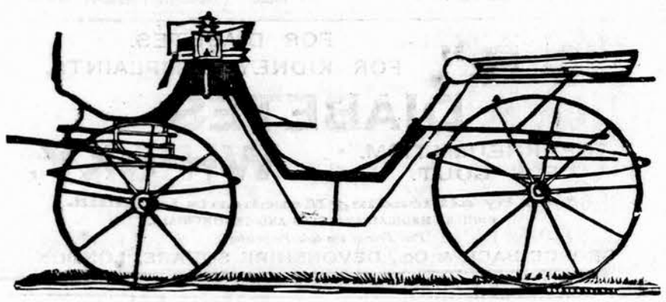

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"The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture," "Absolutely Pure."—*The Analyst.*

"We have examined the samples brought" "under our notice and find that they are genuine," "and that the Cocoa Essence is just what it is" "declared to be by Cadbury Brothers."—*Lancet.*

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(As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas).

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HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

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Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

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HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

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The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

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Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

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Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.
Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home

USE **HUDSON'S** SOAP

A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the cloths a good colour.
HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.
HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

By APPOINTMENT to H.R.H. The PRINCE OF WALES.

ASPREY'S **UNRIVALLED**

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